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Meehans' Manual of Outdoor Plants

58th Edition

Nineteen Fourteen

Thomas Meehan & Sons. Box 1
Germantown Philadelphia Pa.

“We grow all plants
that live outside”



Views of our nursery at Germantown. The office on the left is a veritable bee hive almost all the year, and to the right is a view from the office looking in the direction of our perennial gardens.

MAKING THE HOME GROUNDS ATTRACTIVE

TO-DAY, when thousands are becoming converts to the outdoor, suburban life, the all-important question of making the home grounds look attractive, by planting on them trees and hardy plants, becomes a problem, particularly to the uninitiated.

With a desire to supply this much-needed information, we have issued this present catalogue or plant book.

It is the outgrowth of a careful study of needs, resulting from many years of close observation, after having published catalogues, price lists and garden papers, in fact more garden literature than any other nurseryman in this country, possibly in the world.

This present book is not unabridged, complete or final. That is not its purpose. It is, as first stated, a book with a solution to the average planting problem.

It will tell the owner of a suburban property just what are the really good, dependable plants for beautifying his grounds. It does not confuse, by listing plants completely, a failure we as well as others have made in the past.

In this book are the very plants that you would be likely to select, could you see them in leaf or flower. It has taken us a long time to prepare it, but we feel it now fills a long-felt need.

This book not only gives the cream of the trees and hardy plants suitable for home-ground planting, but it also endeavors to tell you why this house—*The House of Meehan*—can serve you better than any other in this country. It does this indirectly.

If you will go through this book and read the descriptions given, you will find reflected in them a close knowledge of plant life, not possible to secure in a year or two. It is the result of nearly sixty years of close plant association.

Our business to-day is organized to give the very best service to plant buyers.

You may feel that the problem you have before you is too trifling to write us about, but you will find us ready to help you about any garden matters, large or small.

To give you an idea of the scope of work covered by this establishment, let us cite a few of the many questions that are being daily put to us:

"Can you tell me what kind of shrubs to put in the bed, which is directly in front of our bay window. I enclose a rough sketch, giving size and location." We told this woman what she should have and named a sum for supplying a given list of stock, and furnishing her with a plan by which to plant it.

"I have a steep bank on my property, where I have trouble in getting anything to grow, as it is hot and dry. Will you please tell me the best plants for such a situation?" This was quickly and satisfactorily answered, so we received the order and our customer was satisfied.

"I have a formal garden and wish more bloom in the month of June. Can you give or suggest a good list of perennials in addition to these I send you?" We were able to send quite a long list from which this man can make a selection.

"Please tell me what plants you have that would be suitable for edging a woodland, which I have on my property. I want something that will harmonize with the natural plants which are there now." We were able to name a good list for this purpose, as we know what grows in that section of the country.

It does not matter how large or small your proposition may be, we will welcome a note from you that we may assist you in making your grounds entirely successful. Do not think a letter to the house will be handled automatically. This establishment is founded on a different basis.

We have the country divided into geographical sections, and each gets the personal oversight of



One of our assorted evergreen beds, useful in showing visitors the wide assortment of color and foliage.

a manager, who does nothing else but study that one locality.

These managers are experts and thoroughly familiar with the plants that will thrive in your particular locality; and, what is more, they will be candid with you should you desire plants that will not be likely to succeed or prove satisfactory for a given purpose.

Write us about any garden problems you have; tell us particulars, and if you have any photographs showing exact conditions, send them along. We will insure to you careful consideration of your problem.

This direct, personal service coupled with our immense nurseries give this establishment an equipment capable of serving the needs of all who want the best in hardy plants.

Quality should be your first thought in purchasing plants. Satisfactory results demand good quality. Plants that have been grown with care and given every attention are not only going to live after transplanting, but *thrive*. That is a big consideration to you.

When you try to save a few dollars on an original purchase, it results in replacing perhaps the entire order. You are going to lose in actual dollars and cents. In having to replace such an order you also *lose time*—something that money can not buy—and you are just that far behind in results.

Our plants will give you quick, satisfactory results. We can make this claim, as we know how each plant has been grown. They are not rushed through for quick selling, but raised with care and experience, gained by fifty-five years of horticultural association.

Right from the start our plants receive not only the necessary attention that makes them grow, but experienced care that gives them that degree of vigor that the planter can appreciate.

Only the strong young plants are selected, and planted well apart in the rows where they grow and develop. Frequent transplanting gives them the roots that, when permanently planted, keep right on growing.

Did you ever know of a nurseryman pruning, staking and training all his plants where desirable? Our working standard, "every plant a specimen," has been paying us right along, and the proof shows in our large list of pleased customers.

The final condition that places us in a position to do business with any one is our ideal packing system. Very, very few know how to pack plants. It is an art. We can ship, not only to all points in the United States, but *all over the world*.

We keep following our business methods right along and improving them where they appear the least weak. It is attending to the little things, we find, that brings the general satisfaction.

This book will be found to contain few sizes and prices, and there is a reason for this.

Our stock is so large and extensive, and therefore constantly changing in size, age and price, that to list these grades and prices, would make the book accurate for but a short period.

At the same time we have indicated what the different plants are worth, and smaller or larger sizes are in almost all cases possible to secure.

We are always glad to give special lists and estimates, with assurance of uniformly fair treatment to customers small or large.

Let us also say in this connection that, though we have never advertised the fact to any great extent, we have a most extensive collection of large, well-formed specimen trees, shrubs, evergreens, etc., suitable for producing quick, pleasing returns. This collection compares most favorably with many which are given considerable publicity.

However, the amateur will find that frequently the younger and more thrifty plants are preferable for his purpose.

After all has been said, many readers of this book will feel the need for some definite, specific information. Write us, ask us all the questions you want, get our help in every way possible.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS.



One block of splendid evergreens made up chiefly of the Golden Japanese Cedar.



The Norway Maple invariably makes a rounded specimen. Just what is usually desired for the avenue or street.

MEEHANS' DECIDUOUS TREES

Acer—The Maple

Street, Avenue, Lawn and Shade

There are scores of Maples, and our collection is complete.

As street and avenue trees they are popular everywhere, satisfying every kind of condition. Some, including the lovely Japanese kinds, are not tree-like; we call them "Tree-Shrubs," as they grow bushy and usually without single leaders. Among them are a few very dwarf ones—mere ornamental shrubs.

But few groups of trees are so replete with desirable qualities, such as ornamental colored foliage, rapid growth, shapeliness, striped bark and general adaptability. See individual description.

Acer dasycarpum Wierii—Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. (35 to 40 feet.) This remarkably graceful tree has a partly drooping habit and finely divided leaves. It is a very rapid grower.

\$2 and up.

A. platanoides—Norway Maple. (40 to 50 feet.) A round-headed, compact tree. A favorite for street planting. Rich, dark green foliage, changing in autumn to a beautiful clear yellow. Lovely yellow flowers. Little or no pruning required. Growth not rapid, but very satisfactory.

8 to 10 feet. \$1.75; larger sizes, \$2 and up.

A. platanoides Schwedleri—Schwedler's Purple Norway Maple. (30 to 40 feet.) Buds and leaves open deep purple in spring, gradually changing to dark, olive green as the season advances. Otherwise, similar to the Norway.

8 to 10 feet, low branched, \$2 each.

10 to 12 feet, \$2.75; larger sizes, \$3 and up.

A. saccharinum—Sugar Maple. (50 to 60 feet.) A tall, handsome, moderately rapid growing tree. Autumn foliage gold and scarlet. Very handsome. Grows rather erect, but spreads nicely.

1½ to 1½ inch cal., \$2.50 up.

Japanese Maples

Tree-Shrubs for Lawn Ornamentation

Among the most handsome dwarf trees for specimen plantings, or equally as valuable in beds near buildings or grouped together on the lawn.

This is a Meehan specialty of own growing.

American-grown stock has been found far superior to imported plants. We know there are no better plants obtainable.

A. polymorphum—Green Japanese Maple. (12 to 15 feet.) The blood-leaved variety has drawn deserved attention away from this beautiful plant. Feathery green foliage, of pleasing shades of green, it is as prominently attractive as the colored ones. Suitable wherever a big, bush-like specimen is wanted. Excellent used with the blood-leaved kinds.

Fine specimens, \$2 to \$5 each.



The Horse Chestnut has many interesting features.
In flower it is one of the showiest of trees.

A. polymorphum atropurpureum—Blood-leaved Japanese Maple. (12 to 15 feet.) Known generally because of the rich, crimson color of its star-shaped foliage. Develops into a full bushy specimen, with breadth equal to height. The most beautiful colored foliage plant that is hardy. Sometimes grown in tree form.

2 to 2½ feet, \$2; larger sizes, up to \$12 each.

A. polymorphum dissectum—Green, Fern-leaved Maple. (5 to 7 feet.) A wonderfully beautiful variety; makes a broad specimen, with branches gracefully sweeping the ground. The fern or lacey foliage is a bright, rich green. Grand for specimen use on lawn, terrace, and at bends of walks, or equally useful to edge off a group of others. Sometimes grafted on stems in small tree form.

2 to 2½ feet, \$2; larger specimens up to \$6.

A. polymorphum dissectum atropurpureum—Red, Fern-leaved Maple. (5 to 7 feet.) Exactly like the former, except for its red foliage.

2 to 2½ feet, \$2; larger specimens up to \$5.

A. Japonicum aureum—Golden Japanese Maple. (5 to 7 feet.) A full leaf of a rich golden color, which, as the season advances, changes to bronze and light green. Slow growth. Rare and much in demand.

1½ to 2 feet, \$2; a few larger sizes.

(We have many other Maples. Write if you wish them.)

Æsculus—Horse Chestnut or Buckeye

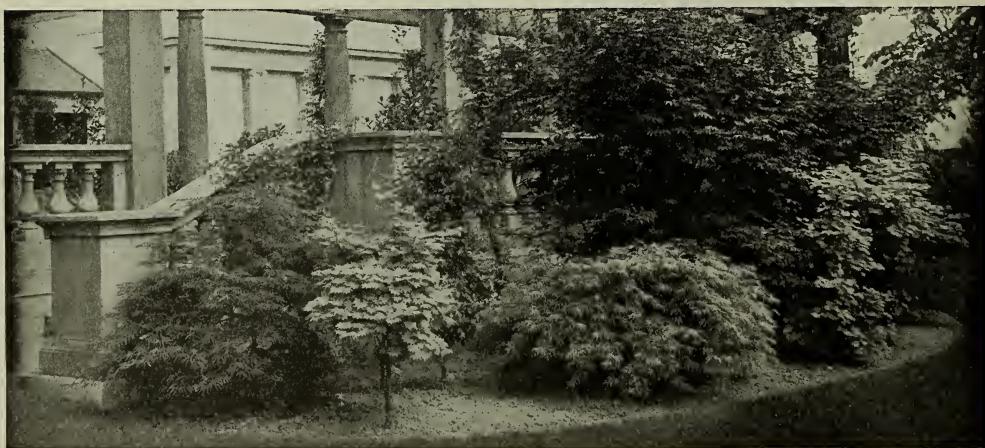
Well known to many by its showy flower clusters, unique seeds and broad, pleasing, shade-giving leaves. Develops into a large, majestic specimen.

Æsculus Hippocastanum—European Horse Chestnut. (50 to 60 feet.) When planted in deep, rich soil, it makes a magnificent, round-headed tree. Should be planted in very early spring.

8 to 10 feet at \$1.50. Larger trees, \$3 up.

Æ. Hippocastanum alba plena—Double white European Horse Chestnut. (40 to 50 feet.) Very like the foregoing, except that the flowers are double and more lasting.

10 to 12 feet, \$3. Larger trees up to \$10.



Showing the elegant effect produced by a group of Japanese Maples. They have an aristocratic tone.

Amygdalus—Flowering Peaches

Amygdalus Persica fl. pl. (6 to 8 feet.) When in flower, the most striking feature in a landscape. Double flowers in wonderfully glowing crimson, pink and pure white, the first thing in spring. Growth and foliage similar to fruiting peach. The three make a very attractive group.

Sturdy trees, 50 cents. 3 colors for \$1.50.

Betula—The Birch

The quick growth, light branches and airy appearance of the birches, and the beautiful bark, make them indispensable. They thrive on high, dry or stony soils, as well as in ordinary places. Plant in spring or very early fall. The European, Poplar, Sweet and Yellow Birches are also in stock.

Betula alba—European White Birch. (35 to 40 feet.) A general favorite among trees on account of its graceful appearance and white bark. Very young trees do not show the white bark, but it usually makes its appearance when the trees are 5 or 6 years old.

To get the effect of a clump of white birches, plant several trees together, about two feet apart.

6 to 8 feet, \$1; larger, up to \$2.

B. papyracea—Paper or Canoe Birch. (40 to 50 feet.) Pure white bark, which is the admiration of all who see it. With room, grows into a large, shapely tree, with good, plain foliage. The best white of all birches, contrasting beautifully with surrounding plants.

6 to 8 feet, \$1.25; larger, \$1.50 to \$2.

B. alba laciniata pendula—Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. (35 to 40 feet.) A most graceful tree, not unlike the Weeping Willow in character, but with finely cut foliage. Considered one of the loveliest lawn specimens.

6 to 8 feet, \$1.25.

B. populifolia—Poplar Birch. (40 to 50 feet.) This has pure white bark.

It is of extremely rapid growth and does well in damp woods or on hillsides.

6 to 8 feet, \$1.75; larger, up to \$2.25.

Catalpa

Catalpa Bungei—Globe-headed Chinese Catalpa. (7 to 10 feet.) One of the best-known plants of the day. It meets a need in plantings that none other can. The dense, well-formed round head, on a straight stem about five feet high, makes this an admirable tree for formal positions, or for a high screen. No amount of pruning is required to keep its form.

5 to 6-foot stems, 1-year heads, \$2.50; 3-year heads, \$3 each.



The White Birch is effective here against bare branches and sky. It is more beautiful showing against evergreens.

Cerasus—Japanese Weeping Cherry

Cerasus Japonica rosea pendula. (6 to 10 feet.) A most beautiful Weeping Cherry, which is smothered with light pink blossoms in May. It is grafted on stems about five feet high, the branches sweeping artistically to the ground. A fine specimen in bloom is worth going miles to see.

5 to 6 feet, 2-year heads, \$2.50; 4-year heads, \$3.50 each.

Cercis—Judas or Red Bud

Cercis Canadensis—American Red Bud. (20 to 25 feet.) A unique small tree, round-headed when given room to develop, bearing a profusion of light-pink flowers, about the first week in May, curiously scattered along the stems. Useful for grouping with flowering trees of similar growth, or in the background of large plantings.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

C. Japonica—Japanese Judas. (6 to 8 feet.) In reality a shrub, not a tree. Its blossoms are a deeper pink. The leaves are oval and abundant, making it one of the finest shrubs in cultivation.

2 to 3 feet, 50 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents.



This is a very proper position for the neat growing English Beech where taller forms project overhead. The purple variety shows to splendid advantage in that way.

Cornus—Dogwood Tree

Cornus florida—White Dogwood. (20 to 25 feet.) One of the most esteemed of small trees. Its large, white "flowers" appear about the 10th of May with us. Then there are its scarlet berries and brilliant crimson foliage in the fall to be looked for. A beautiful tree at all times. It is especially valuable for planting along the edges of woods.

3 to 4 feet, 75 cents; larger plants up to \$1.50 each.

C. florida flore rubro—Red-flowered Dogwood. (20 to 25 feet.) A "Meehan" introduction. An excellent companion plant for the white dogwood. The pink flowers are an impressive sight.

2 to 3 feet, \$1; larger plants, \$1.50 to \$3.

Fagus—The Beech

Beeches have a character of their own which makes them indispensable to effective landscapes. The gray bark of the American is in nice contrast with the darker hue of the English. Like all hard-wooded trees, they require severe pruning when transplanted. They thrive in almost any situation. Among several varieties, these are most popular.

Fagus sylvatica—English Beech. (40 to 50 feet.) This also makes a large, spreading tree, but of more compact habit. It is much admired for its shining-green foliage, smaller than the American. It is sometimes grown as a large bush, and as its foliage, though dead, remains on all winter, it is a good deal used for screening purposes. It also makes an excellent ornamental hedge.

5 to 6 feet, \$2 each.

F. sylvatica pendula—Weeping English Beech. (30 to 35 feet.) The grotesque, yet as a whole graceful growth of this beech, makes it indispensable where a specimen tree of unusual appearance is needed.

4 to 5 feet, \$2.50; 5 to 6 feet, \$3.

F. sylvatica purpurea Riversii—Purple Beech. (35 to 40 feet.) Where a large-growing tree of purple foliage is required, nothing equals this. From early spring till late fall, though varying in intensity of coloring at times—sometimes being almost black—there is always colored foliage. Darker than the Copper Beech.

4 to 5 feet, \$2; larger, up to \$4 each.

Fraxinus—Ash

Fraxinus Americana—White Ash. (50 to 60 feet.) Excellent for street or lawn use, and easy to establish in a variety of situations. It is a hard-wooded tree, consequently it needs severe pruning when transplanted. It is fine for shade, having ample foliage for the purpose, while not so dense as to exclude air. The best American species.

8 to 10 feet, \$1; larger trees, \$1.50 to \$3.50 each.

F. excelsior—English Ash. (40 to 50 feet.) Attains grand proportions when given ample room, and has very pretty feathery foliage. We have a large collection of all kinds of Ash.

10 to 12 feet, \$1.50; larger trees, \$2.

Liquidambar—Sweet Gum

Liquidambar styraciflua. (40 to 50 feet.) A stately tree, with star-shaped leaves, which change

to singularly beautiful colors in the fall. In this respect it equals the Sour Gum. The bark is corky. It thrives in low, damp places, though growing equally as well in higher ground. A beautiful tree for street or avenue planting. Prune closely when transplanted. Spring planting preferred.

8 to 10 feet, \$1.75; larger trees, up to 3½ inches in caliper, at \$4.50 each.

Chinese Magnolias

It would be almost impossible to over-praise Magnolias; they make beautiful trees for lawn ornamentation. Nothing else gives such a profuse floral display.

All have rich, green foliage which continues attractive throughout the growing season.

They can either be trimmed up to a single stem—tree form—or allowed to grow bushy as shrubs, in which form the height could be kept to within ten to fifteen feet. When wanted in tree form, it should be so stated when ordering.

Magnolia acuminata—Cucumber Tree. (40 to 50 feet.) A splendid tree for street or avenue. It is fast growing with pyramidal outline and large leaves. The flowers are greenish yellow, which are followed by showy cylindrical fruits, pink in color.

A row of these trees along the front of our nurseries receives much favorable comment.

6 to 8 feet, \$1.50; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.75.



Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar*).

M. glauca—Sweet Bay. (15 to 20 feet.) An attractive shrub or small tree with deliciously fragrant creamy-white blossoms. The foliage is very handsome, glossy green above, whitish underneath. In the South it is evergreen, but it loses its leaves in the winter north of Virginia. 2 to 3 feet, \$2; larger, up to \$6.

M. Lennei—Large Red Magnolia. (20 to 25 feet.) The large, cup-shaped, deep-red flowers are beautiful, and are unlike those of any other sort. A few flowers appear from time to time all summer.

3 to 4 feet, \$2.25 each.

M. purpurea—Purple-flowered Magnolia. (6 to 10 feet.) Really a shrub-tree. Flowers purple, appearing after others are through flowering. Especially good in plantings of mixed shrubs. Should be used more. Not very hardy north of Philadelphia.

3 to 3½ feet, \$1.50; larger plants, \$3.

M. Soulangiana—Pink Magnolia. (15 to 20 feet.) Perhaps the most popular of all magnolias, being of vigorous growth, and blooming profusely, even when quite small. The flowers are large, pink on the outside of petals and white inside. In average seasons the flowers open in the third week in April. It can be grown as a small tree or large shrub.

3 to 4 feet, \$2.50 each; larger specimens, \$3.75 each.

M. tripetala—Umbrella Tree. (30 to 40 feet.) Somewhat similar to the former, but having much larger leaves, giving it a very tropical appearance. Makes a splendid specimen for the lawn. Hardy in eastern Pennsylvania and South.

6 to 8 feet, \$1.50; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.25.



Sweet Bay Magnolia



The columnar
Lombardy
Poplar.

Morus—Teas Weeping Mulberry

Morus Tatarica "Teas Weeping." A splendid lawn specimen, where a large mass of foliage is wanted without tall growth. Grafted on stems about five feet high, the pendulous branches completely hide the stem and sweep the ground.

4 to 5 feet, 4-year heads, \$2.50 each.

Platanus—Oriental Plane or Buttonball

Platanus orientalis. (40 to 50 feet.) The best all-round street tree for cities. Of quick growth, spreading character, and with occasional pruning it develops into a shapely specimen. Excellent for sidewalk or lawn. Is the better for sharp pruning when transplanted.

8 to 10 feet, \$1.50; larger trees, up to \$10 each.

Populus—Poplar

While we can furnish the common Carolina Poplar, we never recommend it. The following, however, are desirable—in fact, are quite indispensable:

Populus alba *Bolleiana*—Bolleiana Poplar. (35 to 40 feet.) Similar to the Lombardy Poplar in form. Leaves dark and glossy above, white and woolly beneath. A very fine tree, and considered by many the superior of the two.

8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each; larger trees, \$2 up to \$5 each.

P. fastigiata—Lombardy Poplar. (50 to 60 feet.) Decidedly columnar, never spreading. Very popular for screening or high "walls." Grows very rapidly, giving immediate effects.

8 to 10 feet, 75 cents each; larger trees up to \$1.50 each.

Special quotations on plants in quantity for screening. See Hedge Plants, page 40.

Pyrus—Mountain Ash

Pyrus aucuparia—European Mountain Ash. (15 to 25 feet.) This is valued for its bunches of orange-colored berries, which ornament the tree from early summer till winter. Exceedingly hardy.

6 to 8 feet, \$1 each.

Flowering Crab Apples

P. Ioensis "Bechtel's"—Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab. (20 to 30 feet.) The large, double pink-white blossoms resemble small roses, and come in profusion about the middle of May.

A great favorite. Makes a spreading tree like an ordinary apple.

3 to 4 feet, \$1 each; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each.

P. Malus Scheideckeri—Pink-flowering Crab. (15 to 20 feet.) Semi-double blossoms, deep red in bud, opening light pink. An exquisite new variety, which in flower sends every one into raptures.

4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each.

Quercus—Oak

On account of a reputed slow growth, quite undeserved, oaks were formerly not so extensively planted as they ought to have been; but now the demand is very heavy. In point of fact they are not all slow-growing, but keep pace with most other trees, and are superior to all in view of their permanent character. Our own country is particularly rich in oaks, and of these we grow every species obtainable that will grow in Philadelphia. Many are of uncommon beauty, and for avenues, parks, public grounds and similar places, where they can be given room to develop, they will prove of great value. When transplanted they require *severe pruning*, which will cause them to quickly recover and soon make rapid growth. We only name the best popular kinds, on which every one may rely.

Quercus bicolor—Swamp White Oak. (40 to 50 feet.) A massive tree, when full grown, of very rugged appearance. One of the quickest growing and most adaptable of the Oaks. Will thrive in either wet or dry situations.

8 to 10 feet, \$2.



A specimen of Pin Oak. The pyramidal habit is already in evidence.



The *Salisburia* holds its leaves late in fall.

Q. coccinea—Scarlet Oak. (50 to 60 feet.) A highly esteemed oak, not only because of its beautiful, finely-lobed foliage, but for the bright scarlet autumnal colors it takes on. Essential to lawn ornamentation of any pretensions.

8 to 10 feet, \$2; larger trees from \$2.50 to \$5 each.

Q. palustris—Pin Oak. (50 to 60 feet.) Foliage deep-green and finely divided. As the tree grows the lower branches droop, till they almost touch the ground. The leaves become of a scarlet and yellow color in autumn. A splendid avenue tree—in fact, we highly recommend it for every purpose, as few trees are prettier than a specimen of this oak. It thrives in almost any soil, and stands the test of city street planting.

6 to 8 feet, \$1.50 each; larger trees from \$2 to \$4.50 each.

Q. rubra—Red Oak. (50 to 60 feet.) A very well-known, rapid-growing, native species. The leaves are large and bright-green, and take on a lovely purplish-scarlet hue in the fall. It becomes of large size, with a round and spreading head. One of the best sorts, not only as a street and avenue tree, but also for ornamental purposes.

6 to 8 feet, \$2; large assortment of sizes up to \$10 each.

Salisburia—Maidenhair Tree or Ginkgo

Salisburia adiantifolia or *Ginkgo biloba*. (30 to 40 feet.) A Japanese tree of large size and columnar growth. When full-grown it is more spreading. The leaves resemble the leaflets of the Maidenhair Fern, and remain green till late fall. A valuable, ornamental tree, and useful for street and avenue planting. If pruned several times when young it will make a round, compact-headed tree. It seems to thrive well on sidewalks in the city, and to be generally free from insects and diseases. A very unusual tree.

8 feet, \$1.50 each; larger trees up to \$3.50 each.

Salix—The Willow

The Willows always find a place where no other plant would be suitable. They make such quick progress after transplanting as to please the most exacting.

Unless the situation for planting is very favorable, fall planting should be discouraged and spring transplanting recommended.

Out of the many kinds we grow, we recommend the following:

Salix Babylonica—Weeping Willow. (35 to 40 feet.) The well-known weeping form, so commonly used near ponds and lakes, but doing equally as well in other good situations. Prune closely when transplanting.

8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each; heavier trees, \$2 each.

S. regalis (alba)—White Willow. A beautiful silvery leaved sort that has a white appearance throughout. This makes it invaluable for mixing in with other planting.

It is very free-growing and graceful.

6 to 8 feet, 75 cents.

Sophora—Japanese Pagoda Tree

Sophora Japonica. (25 to 30 feet.) A most worthy tree for distinctive effects on the lawn. Rich, dark green foliage and twigs. In August it bears large panicles of yellowish-white flowers. In winter the bright green branches are distinct. One of the handsomest flowering trees in every particular.

3 to 4 feet, \$1; larger sizes, \$1.25 to \$2 each.

Sophora Japonica.



Styrax—Japanese Storax

Styrax Japonica. (10 to 12 feet.) A most pleasing small tree, worthy of a position on every lawn. The white, drooping flowers, in June, in small clusters are quite numerous on a good specimen and very attractive. The foliage is perfect, being neat and a rich green. There is nothing better where a small-growing, flowering specimen is wanted. A plant that will stand the particular scrutiny of the front lawn.

4 to 5 feet, \$1; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.25 each.



Spotless flowers of the Japanese Storax, one of the most graceful dwarf trees of all those which have come to us from Japan.

Tilia—The Linden

Of quick growth, and foliage which produces good shade. Excellent for street or lawn use. The flowers are very numerous and deliciously fragrant, scenting the surrounding air.

Tilia Americana—American Linden or Basswood. (50 to 60 feet.) An exceedingly fine, large-sized tree, of rapid growth, well suited for broad avenues, parks and public places, where it can develop.

8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each; larger trees, \$2.50 to \$6. each.

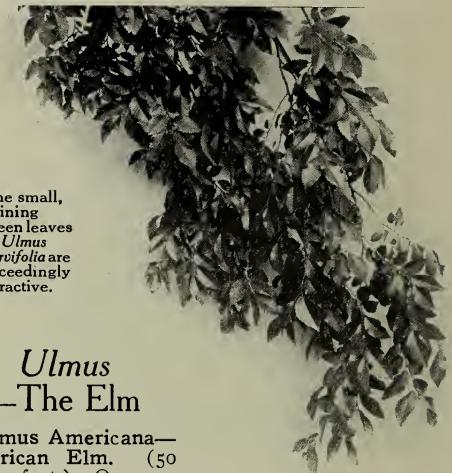
T. Europaea argentea—Silver-leaved Linden. (30 to 35 feet.) A large-sized tree, forming a compact, round head. It is of rapid growth, and splendid for ornamental purposes on the lawn. The leaves are green above and silvery beneath, and hold their color late in the fall.

Specimens, \$4.25 to \$6 each.

Have you a copy of our
Spring Specialty number
of the Garden Bulletin?

It is crowded with
new, rare and un-
usually attractive
plants. Copy free.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS
Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.



The small, shining green leaves of *Ulmus parvifolia* are exceedingly attractive.

Ulmus —The Elm

Ulmus Americana—American Elm. (50

to 60 feet.) Our native elm is too well known to need description. Just the tree for quick growth. None more graceful. Takes well to most soil.

10 to 12 feet, \$2.75 each; larger sizes, \$3 to \$5 each.

U. parvifolia—Chinese Elm. (30 to 40 feet.) A very charming tree. It has thick, leathery, small leaves, very bright and glossy, that are proof against the Elm Leaf Beetle.

The habit, as it matures, is very graceful. It is just the tree for a small lawn. It is clean, holds its foliage very late and does not grow too large, so that it has all the qualities that adapt it for planting near the house.

6 to 8 feet, \$2.50; larger sizes up to \$4.



The Lindens are probably our most formal, upright trees. The branching is very regular and the foliage neat.



A real object lesson in the great value of massing shrubs and plants around the base of a residence.

MEEHANS' DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Amorpha—Indigo Shrub

Amorpha canescens. (4 to 5 feet.) The showy, light-purple spikes of flowers which this shrub bears in June are quite attractive. The gray foliage and stems are unusual. A splendid dwarf shrub for use in rock gardens and light soil.

1½ to 2 feet, 35 cents each.

Amygdalus—Flowering Almond

Amygdalus nanus. White or pink. (4 to 5 feet.) About the first of May the small, double blossoms of this beautiful shrub clothe the bare branches in bright display. A well-known and deserving dwarf shrub.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each.

Aralia—Shrub Aralia

Aralia pentaphylla or *Acanthopanax spinosum*. (12 to 15 feet.) Most commonly seen as a bushy shrub, though it grows strong canes at times. Foliage resembles that of the Virginia Creeper, and from early spring until autumn is a rich, glossy, bright green. Upright in form and develops rapidly into a bushy specimen. Very hardy, does well in poor soil and partial shade, and is excellent for hedging. One of the best all-round shrubs.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

Azalea

The great popularity of the Azaleas is well deserved by the brilliancy and freedom of their flowers.

Then, too, they serve such good purposes in edging woodland plantings and thriving in many half-shaded situations where many plants will not succeed.

Azalea calendulacea—Flame-colored Azalea. (4 to 6 feet.) In late May the richly colored blossoms of this Azalea burst into full flower. In color they vary from fiery crimson to shades of red and orange.

A splendid native Azalea for color effects in woodland plantings.

1½ to 2 feet, \$1.25 each.

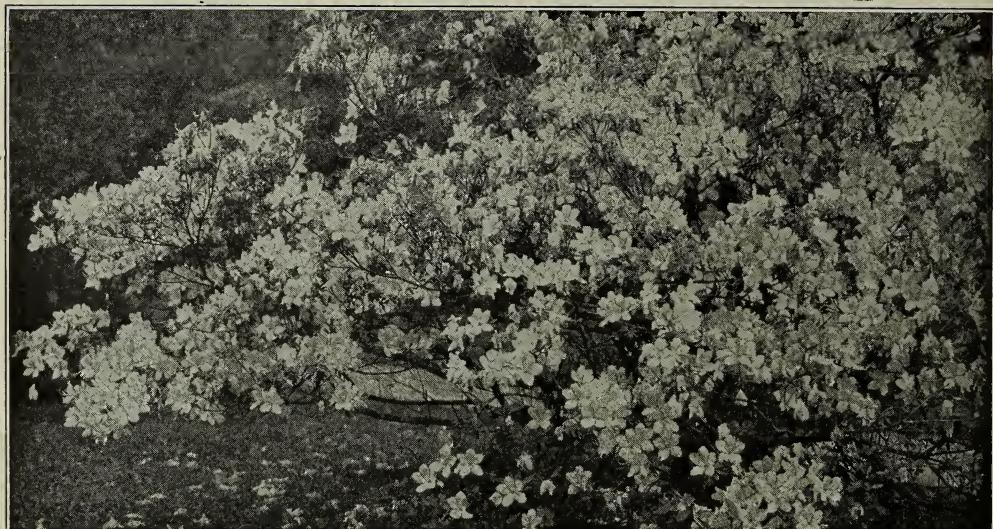
A. mollis—Chinese Azalea. (3 to 4 feet.) Dwarf, sturdy Azalea bearing very large blossoms in shades of yellow and red. In May the plant is almost covered with blossoms. A splendid plant for shrub borders.

1½ to 2 feet, \$1; heavier plants, \$2 and \$2.50 each.

A. Pontica—Ghent Azalea. (3 to 5 feet.) Not so dwarf and bushy as *mollis* and the flowers are smaller and closely resemble the flower of a honeysuckle. Frequently fragrant, and the blossoms have a wide range of color with all shades of crimson, yellow, orange and white.

½ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each.

A. mucronata—Evergreen Azalea. (3 to 4 feet.) Leaves small, almost round, and evergreen. It is



Just a portion of a bush of *Azalea mollis*. Note the profusion of blossoms which come before the foliage in May.

a dwarf, compact plant, and in early May the bright, claret-colored blossoms come in such profusion as to almost hide the branches. Splendid for use in bordering beds of broad-leaved evergreens or as a single specimen.

Pot grown, 75 cents each—10 for \$6.00; larger sizes, \$1.25 each.

A. amœna "Hino-de-Giri"—Crimson Japanese Azalea. This Azalea has evergreen foliage but larger in size than Amœna. The flowers are borne in profusion and all a crimson color. It bids fair to displace the popular Amœna when well known.

Pot-grown plants, 75 cents each.

Berberis—The Barberries

Berberis Thunbergii—Japanese Barberry. (2½ to 3 feet.) A well-known and deserving shrub. The small, white flowers appear about the 25th of May, followed by berries, in great abundance, which toward the close of summer are of a deep-scarlet color, continuing so all winter long. The foliage, too, is most brilliant in its autumnal coloring, a feature worthy of special mention. It is much used for ornamental hedging, and for planting in masses as well as in shrub borders.

1½ to 2 feet, 35 cents each—\$2.50 per 10; larger plants, 50 cents each—\$3.50 per 10.

B. vulgaris—Common Barberry. (4 to 5 feet.) The pretty racemes of yellow flowers are quite showy in late May. Very hardy, and adapted to poor soil. It is of erect growth; and its prickly nature fits it for hedging. The berries completely cover the plant, and are of a purplish-red color. They remain on the plant nearly all winter.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; heavier plants, 50 cents each.

B. vulgaris purpurea—Purple-leaved Barberry. (4 to 5 feet.) A variety of the common barberry, but distinctive in having purple foliage. Desirable for massing or with other plants for contrast.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger plants, 50 cents each.

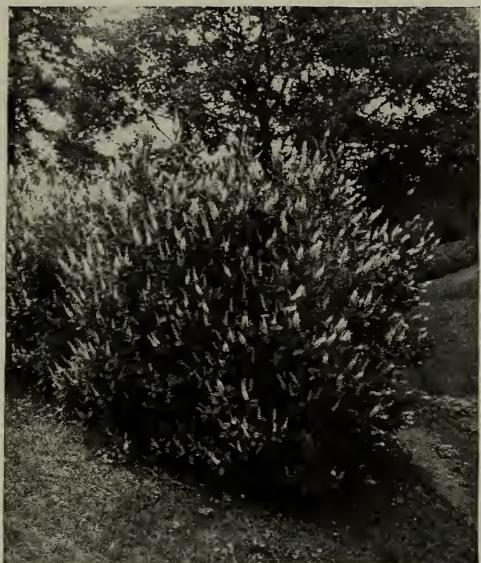
Calycanthus—Sweet Shrub

Calycanthus lœvigatus. (5 to 6 feet.) The old-fashioned shrub with dark, maroon colored blossoms, valued for the peculiar fragrance when crushed. Has excellent foliage. Not very hardy north of Philadelphia.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger plants, 50 cents each.



The Japanese Barberry. *Berberis Thunbergii* is so commonly associated with hedges we reproduce here the pleasing effect secured from a single specimen.



The spicy-scented Sweet Pepper Bush is full of spikes of pure white blossoms in July. It also has rich, glossy green foliage.

Caragana—Siberian Pea

Caragana arborescens. (8 to 10 feet.) A very hardy, tall-growing shrub, not unlike a Laburnum in appearance, bearing pea-shaped, yellow flowers, in bunches of two to three, in the first week in May. A useful shrub for massing.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each; larger plants, 75 cents each.

Caryopteris—Blue Verbena Shrub

Caryopteris Mastacanthus. (2 to 3 feet.) A worthy shrub, planted because of its blooming late in the fall, when but few shrubs are in flower. In the axil of each leaf-stalk is a bunch of bright-blue flowers. It continues in flower from the middle of September to the middle of October. A group of plants produces a striking effect. Spring or summer planting preferred.

Pot-grown, fine, 50 cents each.

Cercis—Japanese Judas

Cercis Japonica. (6 to 8 feet.) The early spring days find this bushy shrub in full flower, the deep red, pea-shaped blossoms clothing the branches throughout the plant. Later the round, full leaves appear and are for the balance of the season very ornamental.

2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each; larger plants, 75 cents each.

Chionanthus—White Fringe

Chionanthus Virginica. (8 to 10 feet.) The beautiful, white, fringe-like flowers, and heavy, dark-green leaves of the White Fringe, in early

spring, make it a desirable plant for many purposes. It is a large spreading shrub, making a fine foliage background for others. Late in the summer the large grape-like berries turn dark-purple, making an additional attraction. Very hardy.

3 to 4 feet, 75 cents each; larger plants, \$1 each.

Clethra—Sweet Pepper Bush

Clethra alnifolia. (5 to 7 feet.) The spicy fragrance of the blossoms gain for this plant its common name. The white spikes of flowers appear in July and August, a time when few shrubs are blossoming.

1½ to 2 feet, 35 cents each.

Cornus—Bush Dogwood

The flat heads of flowers, appearing during early and mid-summer, followed by the colored berries, make these shrubs highly ornamental and valuable.

Additionally attractive during the winter are the brightly colored twigs of some, in contrast with the snow.

They can be effectively used in shrub borders. Will thrive well in fairly moist situations.

The kinds that give attractive effects by their twigs in the winter are improved by frequent pruning.

See Trees for description of the large flowering kind.

Cornus alba (*stolonifera*)—Red-twigg'd Dogwood. (4 to 5 feet.) This bears bunches of white flowers in early June. In winter the young shoots become of deep blood-red color, for which it is much valued.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger plants, 50 cents and 75 cents each.

C. Mas.—Cornelian Cherry. (8 to 10 feet.) Broad, bushy shrub, with dense growth of handsome glossy foliage. One of the earliest of spring-blooming shrubs, bearing a profusion of small, yellow flowers along its naked branches in the early days of April. They are followed by bright-red berries, about the size of a cherry, which are very ornamental.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger plants, 50 cents each.

C. paniculata—Panicled Dogwood. (6 to 8 feet.) Upright handsome shrub with gray branches. Leaves dull green, whitened beneath. White flowers in short panicle-clusters appear in late May. White fruit is borne on dark-red stems in the fall. A most worthy shrub.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

C. stolonifera lutea—Golden-twigg'd Dogwood. (4 to 6 feet.) Similar to the red-twigg'd dogwood in all respects except branches in the winter are a bright golden. Excellent for combination with the other.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each.

Corylus—The Hazel

Corylus avellana purpurea—Purple Hazel. (8 to 10 feet.) Soon after the large leaves expand they are almost black, but later on they

blend to a light purple. It is highly valuable for planting in groups of large shrubs, to secure color contrasts. Makes a beautiful specimen plant.

2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each; larger plants, 75 cents each.

C. var. "Improved Filberts." (8 to 10 feet.) Interesting plants are the well-known Filberts or Hazelnuts of improved kinds. The value of the nut for table use is well known. Their utility as an ornamental, small tree is not so well understood. The large leaves make a good mass of foliage, and make them effective in landscape work. Will do well in partial shade.

We have selected, from many varieties, two which we consider to be the best; they are the large *Garibaldi* and *Cosford's Thin Shelled*.

1½ to 2 feet, 35 cents each; larger plants up to \$2 each.

Crataegus—The Hawthorns

The Hawthorns are closely identified with English horticulture and this is one reason for their popularity here. Any one who has visited England, on returning, desires to number some in the shrub border.

Crataegus coccinea—Scarlet Haw. (10 to 12 feet.) A general favorite on account of its fruit, which are produced in great abundance in the fall. The individual fruit is almost as large as a cherry and these come in bunches, literally covering the bush.

It is native, very hardy and is attractive both in foliage and flower as well as fruit.

4 to 5 feet, \$1 each; larger plants up to \$3.50 each.

C. oxyacantha—English Hawthorns. In var-

iety. (12 to 15 feet.) Being usually preferable, we have specialized on the double-flowered varieties. The blossoms open in May and come in profusion. The foliage is very neat and pleasing and the development of the plant results in a well-formed specimen.

We have three varieties, *Double White*, *Double Pink* and a double scarlet known as "Paul's Scarlet."

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

Desmodium—Purple Bush Clover

Desmodium penduliflorum (*Lespedeza Sieboldii*). (3 feet.) Unquestionably fine, as it bears the pretty rose-colored, pea-shaped blossoms in September when flowers are scarce. Excellent for shrubby borders. Dies nearly to the ground in winter, but appears again each spring.

3-year, 35 cents each.

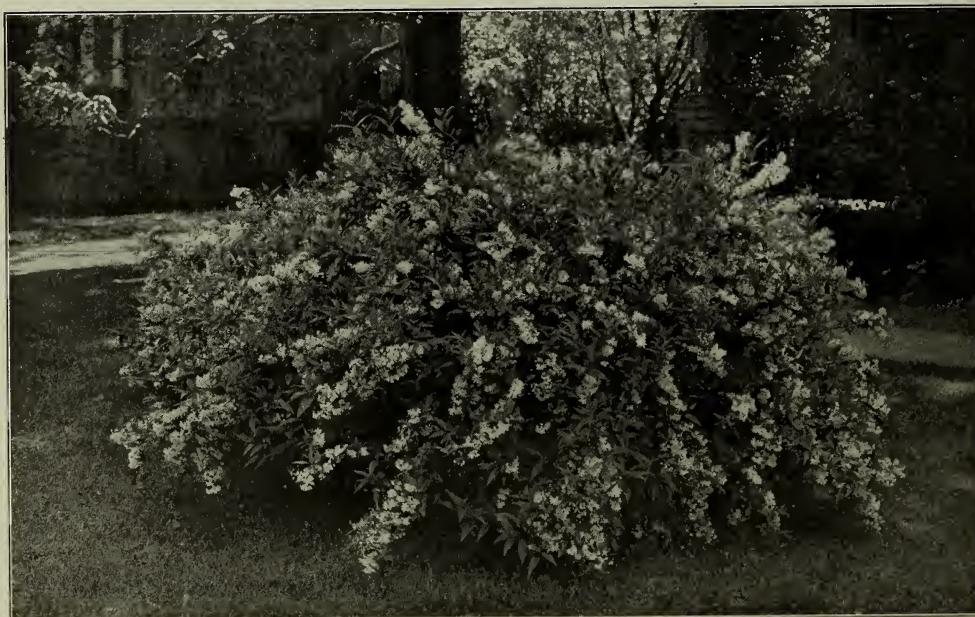
Deutzia

How dead the spring display of flowers would seem without the dainty Deutzias.

Covered with pretty, bell-shaped flowers, they transform the landscape into a bower of blossoms. They should be in every representative group of shrubs.

By pruning in June or July a strong, thrifty growth can be had and the display for the next year increased.

Deutzia crenata. (6 to 8 feet.) A tall, handsome shrub well suited for a position in the background of a shrubby border, or equally as



The pure white flowers of *Deutzia gracilis* are as delicate as the Lily-of-the-Valley. The taller growing forms are equally as valuable for planting.



Deutzia crenata gets to be six to eight feet high, and the double, bell-shaped blossoms come in great profusion. A necessary shrub to every group.

valuable as a specimen plant. We have the double pink and double white form.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger plants up to \$1 each.

D. gracilis. (2½ to 3 feet.) A dwarf, bushy form which cannot be too highly praised. In May the small, delicate bell flowers come in such profusion as to completely cover the plant. Just the plant for border use.

1 to 1½ feet, 25 cents each; 1½ to 2 feet, 35 cents each.

D. Lemoinei. (3 to 4 feet.) Quite similar to *gracilis* in flower, but a larger and more free-growing kind, with erect branches well covered with the panicles of pure white blossoms.

1½ to 2 feet, 25 cents each.

Diervilla

Diervilla sessilifolia. (3 to 4 feet.) A shrub which should be better known. July finds the loose clusters of yellow flowers open in pretty display. The foliage, too, is very ornamental throughout the season. Does well in partial shade.

1½ to 2 feet, 25 cents each.

Euonymus—Burning Bush

Euonymus alatus—Winged Burning Bush. (6 to 8 feet.) One of the most interesting plants imaginable, though difficult to picture in words. The corky winged bark of this Japanese shrub is quite characteristic. In the autumn, the foliage colors beautifully. A distinctive, broad-spreading shrub, claiming attention wherever seen.

1½ to 2 feet, 75 cents each; larger sizes, \$1 to \$1.50 each.

E. Europaeus—European Burning Bush. (5 to 6 feet.) The light yellow seed pods of this shrub are very curious and attractive. The color of the fruit contrasting with the light green of the stems and leaves gives a beautiful effect, and has earned for the plant the common name of "Burning Bush."

4 to 5 feet, 75 cents each.

Exochorda—Pearl Bush

Exochorda grandiflora. (8 to 10 feet.) For the pure whiteness of its flowers this plant is

called "Pearl Bush." They come in loose racemes in early May and almost cover the bush, they are in such profusion.

Planted in a sunny position, and given ample room, it forms a large spreading specimen.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents; larger plants up to \$1 each.

Forsythia—Golden Bell

Nearly every one knows the *Forsythia* under the most appropriate name of "Golden Bell," and it is seen in most collections of shrubs.

Not often, however, is it used in the capacity of a solitary specimen. When it is, it forms a most delightful sight. The rich yellow flowers preceding the leaves fairly envelop the plant, forming a conspicuous feature that may be seen from quite a distance.

It retains its foliage, too, in good condition throughout the whole season.

Forsythia suspensa—Drooping Golden Bell. (6 to 7 feet.) Graceful drooping form highly effective to plant on banks or where the slender branches can trail their full length. It blooms in profusion in April.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger sizes, 50 cents and 75 cents each.

F. viridissima. (6 to 8 feet.) This is the one most often found in cultivation. It is of stiffer, more bush-like growth than the other. The flowers are a shade lighter yellow, and they open about the third week in April. Leaves a little larger and dark green.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger plants, 50 and 75 cents each.

Halesia—Snowdrop Tree

Halesia tetrapetala. (8 to 10 feet.) Truly handsome when full of the white bell flowers which resemble so closely the early snowdrops. Flowers in early May. Really a dwarf, bushy tree. Will stand partial shade.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each; larger plants up to \$1.50 each.

Hibiscus—Althaea, or Rose of Sharon

Well known to all, these handsome, late-summer-blooming shrubs are highly decorative and particularly effective, coming when few shrubs are in flower.

The diversity of color in the different sorts makes it possible to use them in larger quantities than would otherwise be the case. Very pretty flowering hedges are secured by using them. Prune these in the winter only—never in the summer—it does not prevent their flowering; nearly all other flowering shrubs require the opposite treatment.

In some of the newer kinds there are distinctive merits. Our selection is carefully made. Spring planting is preferred.

Hibiscus Syriacus Meehani—Meehans' Variegated-leaved, Single-flowered Althaea. The brightly variegated leaves of this beautiful Rose of Sharon contrast attractively with the unusual green of the other shrubs.

Unlike the old form of variegated Althaea, which does not flower, this beautiful variety



A profusion of satiny-lavender blossoms displayed against the
brightly variegated foliage gives Meehan's *Althaea* a
distinctive place among flowering shrubs.

blooms for three or four weeks in mid-summer, bearing satiny, lavender blossoms, some three inches in diameter.

This new form is a treasure and should be in every shrub collection.

If you are seeking distinctive effects consider this admirable shrub for a striking hedge.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

H. Syriacus. From among the confusing numbers of known varieties we have selected ten which represent the very choicest, the cream.

Here are both the single and double kinds of real merit, to suit the tastes of all.

Coelostis, Single blue.

Duc de Brabant, Double red.

Jean d'Arc, Double white.

Lady Stanley, Double pink, flushed and striped pink.

Meehani, Variegated foliage, single silky lavender flowers.

Paeoniflora, Double rosy pink.

Totus albus, Single white.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger sizes up to \$1.50 each. For quantity rates see Hedges.

Hydrangea

Too much praise cannot be given to so fine a collection of hardy shrubs as we have in the glorious Hydrangeas. Beautiful foliage at all periods, vigorous growing plants, and when in flower eclipsing all other shrubs in size and quantity of blooms.

The popular fall-flowering variety with its huge panicles is well known to all. Preceding this in flower are the two forms of *paniculata*. A very worthy form is *radiata*, which flowers in July.

All these forms, when closely pruned in the

winter or spring, make an unusually vigorous growth and flower more profusely.

The Japanese flat-headed flowers and the well-known pink and blue variety are worthy of special notice, being so distinctly different from all the others. All are perfectly hardy on the seacoast and south of Philadelphia.

The Japanese usually require a little protection in the winter, but are well worth this additional attention. The system of pruning is different, severe winter pruning being avoided, the aim being to preserve the wood, as it is on the old wood the flowers appear.

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora—“Hills of Snow.” A magnificent new shrub destined to become more popular than all the other kinds.

The pure-white flowers come in full round heads of large size from June to August—an unusual thing.

Excellent foliage all the season and a quick and pleasing growth in any good soil.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each.

H. Japonica Hortensia—Blue Japanese Hydrangea. (2 to 3 feet.) Flat-heads of flowers which are blue in the center with singular sterile flowers on the margin. Requires winter protection.

3-year plants, 35 cents each; heavier plants, 50 cents and 75 cents.

H. Japonica Hortensia Otaksa. (3 to 4 feet.) Known by its huge heads of flowers, pink or blue as the individual case may be. The color is not constant in either case.

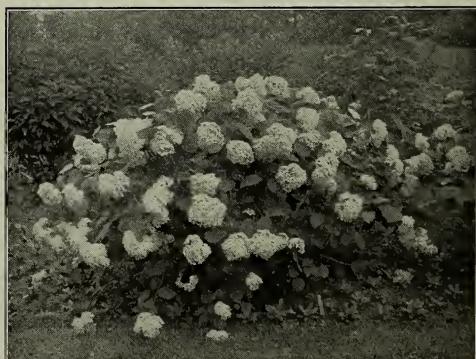
Pot-grown, 75 cents each; heavier plants, \$1 to \$1.50 each.

H. paniculata—Early flowering. (5 to 6 feet.) A most graceful Hydrangea, the upright panicles of blossoms are not so solidly formed, and present an unusually artistic effect. Quite vigorous in growth, splendid foliage and very hardy.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger plants up to 75 cents each.

H. paniculata grandiflora—Common Hydrangea. (6 to 8 feet.) The huge heads of pure white flowers are too well known to need description. A grand shrub for individual and mass plantings and as a flowering hedge.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each. For quantity rates see Hedges.



No wonder this *Hydrangea* is commonly called “Hills of Snow.”
Note the wealth of bloom. It comes all summer. New.



The old-fashioned, hardy *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* will always be a favorite. Good foliage, ease of establishment, and great flowering propensities—all claim recognition.

H. paniculata grandiflora—Standard. The tree-form variety of the above, well suited for formal planting in numerous positions. Sharp winter pruning is conducive to a vigorous growth and good, large blooms.

Good strong plants, 75 cents each.

H. radiata—Silver-leaved Hydrangea. (5 to 6 feet.) An odd and beautiful form. Under side of leaves silky-white. Flat, white flower heads. Prune yearly to maintain vigorous new growth.

1 to 1½ feet, 25 cents each; larger plants, 50 cents each.

Hypericum—St. John's Wort

Hypericum Moserianum—Gold Flower. Never gains a permanent height, but grows strongly from the roots each season. The flowers are easily 2 inches across and a bright golden yellow. Very beautiful light-green foliage. Needs protection in the north, except in well-drained soil. A good plant in the rock garden.

2-year roots, 25 cents each.

Itea—Virginian Willow

Itea Virginica. (4 to 5 feet.) The rich, crimson, fall coloring, following the white flowers, which are in racemes in June, adds to the beauty of this native shrub.

2 to 2½ feet, 50 cents each.

Kerria

Kerria Japonica—Corchorus. (4 to 5 feet.) Single flowering, very free growing and a most pleasing shrub. It is not quite so well known as the following, but equally deserving.

2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each.

K. Japonica fl. pl. (Corchorus). (4 to 5 feet.) The double, bright golden blossoms of this shrub, which appear in April and at intervals during the summer, are to be seen in all old

gardens. It is an old favorite worthy of a place in every garden of to-day. Excellent foliage.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each.

K. Japonica variegata. (3 to 4 feet.) Valued because of the beautiful variegation in the foliage. Flowers in April, bearing single yellow blossoms similar to a buttercup in color and form.

1½ to 2 feet, 35 cents each.

Ligustrum—Privet

The dark green, rich foliage of the Privets makes them highly valuable to use for foliage effects with shrubs or as individual specimens and screens.

The Californian variety is more commonly known through its use for hedging. The Ibota Privet can be depended on for hardiness. Regelianum is uncommon, and for a specimen or used among shrubs it lends itself admirably, having a pendulous style that is beautiful. It is just as hardy as Ibota.

All the Privets, when pruned, develop quickly into handsome specimens.

Plants for hedging purposes will be found, priced in quantity, on page 40.

Ligustrum Ibota—Ibota Privet. (5 to 6 feet.) A Japanese Privet having the sterling merit of being perfectly hardy—a merit which the common California Privet lacks. It is upright in growth, and the foliage persists until winter sets in.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

L. ovalifolium—California Privet. (8 to 10 feet.) The well-known hedging plant. Valuable also as a shrub for planting with others to give color contrasts in foliage.

3 to 4 feet, 35 cents each; \$2 per 10; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; \$2.50 per 10; larger sizes, 75 cents to \$1 each.

L. ovalifolium aureum. (4 to 5 feet.) A glorious bright golden Privet, superior to all the other variegated kinds. Decidedly good for planting for contrast with other foliage. Rare.

Pot-grown, thrifty plants, 50 cents each.

L. Ibota Regelianum—Regel's Privet. (5 to 6 feet.) A grand variety, and, as it develops, has a weeping habit at the ends of the branches that is very effective and pronounces it distinct from all the others. Good for hedging or specimen planting.

1½ to 2 feet, 25 cents each; larger sizes up to \$1.25 each.

Lindera—Spice Wood

Lindera Benzoin (Laurus). (8 to 10 feet.) A fine plant for shade, as it grows naturally in the woods. Very early spring finds the small, yellow flowers in blossom. The crimson berries are ornamental.

3 to 4 feet. 50 cents each.

Lonicera—Bush Honeysuckle

Some of these make imposing subjects for specimen planting. They have a two-fold beauty in that the sweet-scented flowers, which are yellow, white and pink, are followed by a rich display of red, yellow or amber berries. These ripen during the summer, and, provided the birds do not strip them, the fruit remains on the plant for a considerable time. A shrub loaded down with these pretty berries is a grand sight.

Lonicera fragrantissima—Fragrant Honeysuckle. (6 to 8 feet.) The pretty white flowers, tinged pink, coming in very early in spring, are deliciously fragrant. Later, the scarlet berries give another show. The foliage is a distinctive feature, being almost evergreen.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each.

L. Morrowi—Japanese Honeysuckle. (6 to 8 feet.) Though the yellow-white flowers are attractive in early spring, it is the quantities of bright scarlet berries, which come in the summer time, that make the chief display. A very choice shrub, and very hardy.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger plants up to 75 cents each.

L. Tatarica grandiflora. (5 to 6 feet.) One of the best of the bush honeysuckles for flowers,

as they are larger and very showy. It is also a more compact-growing shrub.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

L. Ruprechtiana. (8 to 10 feet.) Like the others, this one flowers in early spring, bearing pinkish-white flowers. The real show is produced in the summer by the quantities of bright scarlet, translucent berries.

3 to 4 feet, 35 cents each; larger plants, 50 cents to \$1 each.

Magnolia

Though usually considered among trees, the two Magnolias we list here are in reality shrubs, and therefore deserve mention in this group.

See trees for other kinds.



The rich purple flowers of the Shrub Magnolia, *Magnolia purpurea*.



Few realize the great beauty of the bush Honeysuckles, particularly when in flower as these bushes are

Magnolia *purpurea* (obovata). (6 to 8 feet.) Shrub-like in development and decidedly showy when in flower, the purple blossoms coming in June, after many of the Magnolias are through flowering. Not very hardy north of Philadelphia.

3 to 3½ feet, \$1.50; 3½ to 4 feet, \$2.75 each.

M. *stellata* (Halleana). (6 to 8 feet.) Bushy, and in development a shrub in every respect. Almost before the snow has gone, the small, pure white star blossoms begin to open. When flowering, this plant, even when small, is almost completely covered with the profusion of blossoms. In general appearance, it would not usually be taken for a Magnolia.

1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each.

Myrica—Wax Myrtle

Myrica *cerifera*. (8 to 9 feet.) The Wax Myrtle is almost evergreen, and the foliage gives this impression, as it is green and glossy. The flowers are inconspicuous, but the berries which follow are covered with a white, waxy substance which makes the bush interesting. Invaluable for sandy places. Makes a handsome specimen.

1½ to 2 feet, 50 cents each.

Philadelphus—The Mock Orange

How deliciously fragrant are the spring blossoms of the Mock Oranges! To many they bring pleasant thoughts of the coming flowers. A shrubby group or border is incomplete without them. Grown as specimens, they not only make a grand display at the flowering period, but continue to please with attractive foliage.

Prune at time of flowering or soon after, thus encouraging a strong growth and insuring additional bloom for the next season. Very hardy.

Philadelphus *coronarius*—Old-fashioned Mock Orange. (6 to 8 feet.) The white,

fragrant orange blossoms are too well known to need description. Valuable as a single specimen or grouped with others. Useful as a screen.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each; larger size, 75 cents each.

P. *coronarius aureus*—Golden Mock Orange. (4 to 5 feet.) Dwarf. Excellent golden foliage, particularly bright in early spring.

1½ to 2 feet, 35 cents each.

P. *grandiflorus*—Large-flowered Mock Orange. (6 to 8 feet.) The flowers of this are much larger than the others and very showy, but hardly as fragrant. Develops into a bushy specimen shrub.

1½ to 2 feet, 25 cents each; larger sizes, 50 and 75 cents each.

P. *lemoinei erectus*—Lemoine's Sweet Mock Orange. (4 to 5 feet.) A close, compact-growing shrub, bearing quantities of small but deliciously fragrant flowers—the sweetest of all the Mock Oranges.

1½ to 2 feet, 25 cents each.

Prunus—Purple Plum

Prunus *Pissardi*—Purple-leaved Plum. (7 to 8 feet.) One of the best purple-leaved shrubs there is, as it retains its color until the very last thing in fall, which no other shrub does. As early as April 15th the small, white flowers come in abundance.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.



Look in the old gardens and you'll surely find the Mock Orange, often known as Sweet Syringa. The pure white blossoms are delicately perfumed.

Rhodotypos—White Kerria

Rhodotypos kerrioides—White Kerria. (4 to 6 feet.) The foliage of the White Kerria, as it is sometimes called, is handsome, and in May there is a wealth of bloom from the single white flowers. The shining black berries, which follow, remain on until winter.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each.

Rhus—Sumach

Rhus Cotinus—Smoke Bush. Venice Sumach. (8 to 10 feet.) Compact shrub, with rounded leaves. Flowers in early summer, bearing billowy masses of plumey pale-purple bloom, which gives a realistic smoke effect. The foliage assumes brilliant red and yellow tones in the autumn.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

Rhus glabra laciniata (4 to 5 ft.). A dwarf variety, with beautiful finely divided leaves, crimson in the fall. Should be planted where it may "sucker-up" to make a large clump.

3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each.

Ribes—Flowering Currant

Ribes aureum—Yellow-flowering Currant. (4 to 6 feet). Plant this shrub if only for its sweet-scented blossoms. A very pretty shrub flowering about May 12th. The flowers are yellow, with pink stamens and appear in drooping racemes. Likes partial shade and a cool climate. The fruit, which comes later, is black and edible. 2 to 3 feet, 35c.



Plant the *Rhodotypos*, if only for this rich green leafage, though the flowers are not to be despised.



No wonder the *Rhus Cotinus* is frequently called Smoke Bush. A remarkably effective shrub.

Robinia—Rose Acacia

Robinia hispida—Rose Acacia (4 to 6 ft.). Exquisite pink, pea-shaped blossoms, in clusters, in June. A worthy shrub and not commonly seen. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each; larger size, 75 cents each.

Rosa—The Rose

Though there are thousands of roses—roses for almost all purposes—there are but a few satisfactory for grouping with general plantings of shrubs. The following are of this class, and for bush, climbing and trailing kinds refer to pages 33 to 35, where splendid lists of the best will be found.

Rosa Persian Yellow (6 to 8 ft.). Rich, golden yellow roses. A superb old garden variety. Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

R. rubiginosa—Sweet Brier (6 to 8 ft.). How fragrant the foliage is, especially when the dew is on it. The single, bright pink roses also please. An old-time favorite. Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

R. rugosa—Japanese Rose (4 to 6 ft.). Beautiful single roses, often 3 inches in diameter, and the large scarlet rose hips which follow later are striking. The thick, glossy green foliage always looks well—spring, summer and autumn. It defies the insects. The flowers come in red and white and more like a shrub in character than any other rose. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger size, 50 cents each.

R. rugosa Mad. Georges Bruant (4 to 6 ft.). A superb double white variety of the Japanese Rose, with all the latter's sterling qualities. Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Sambucus—Elder

Sambucus canadensis aurea—Golden Elder (5 to 6 feet). The golden foliage of this Elder certainly makes a glorious show, and, in addition, there are the flat heads of white flowers followed by the berries. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger sizes, 50 cents to \$1 each.

S. racemosa (pubens)—Scarlet-berried Elder (5 to 6 feet). A glorious summer display of clusters of berries. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents.

Spiraea

Of all the hardy shrubs probably none have so long a period of bloom as the various forms of the Spiraea.

Starting with the Bridal Wreath in the early days of May, they continue to flower until autumn finds the red-flowered Anthony Waterer still in bloom.

All spring blooming forms should be pruned after flowering, but those flowering later may be winter-pruned.

It would be a half-planted shrubby border which could boast of no Spiraea, they being well adapted for all landscape effects.

Spiraea Bumalda Anthony Waterer (3 to 4 feet.) Flat heads of crimson flowers appear in June and continue to some extent all summer. A well-known Spiraea of sterling quality. Good for low effects and for hedging as well. 1 to 1½ feet, 25 cents each; extra size, 35 cents each.



Spiraea callosa bears flat clusters of bloom and is dwarf and compact in growth. Excellent for dwarf specimen use.

S. callosa alba. (3 to 4 feet.) A bushy, white flowering form, with large flat clusters in early July and for some time afterward. Excellent for border planting. 1½ to 2 feet, 35 cents each.

S. Douglasi (4 to 5 ft.). Invaluable for summer display, the fingerlike spikes of deep pink flowers appearing through July and August. Upright in growth, with pleasing foliage, which is white and woolly beneath. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each. Larger size, 50 cents each.

S. opulifolia—Ninebark (5 to 6 ft.). In early June the flat heads of white flowers appear, followed by ornamental red seeds. A very vigorous grower. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents each. Larger size, 50 cents each.

S. var. aurea—Golden-leaved Ninebark (5 to 6 feet.) Similar to the above, but having attractive yellow foliage. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents each.

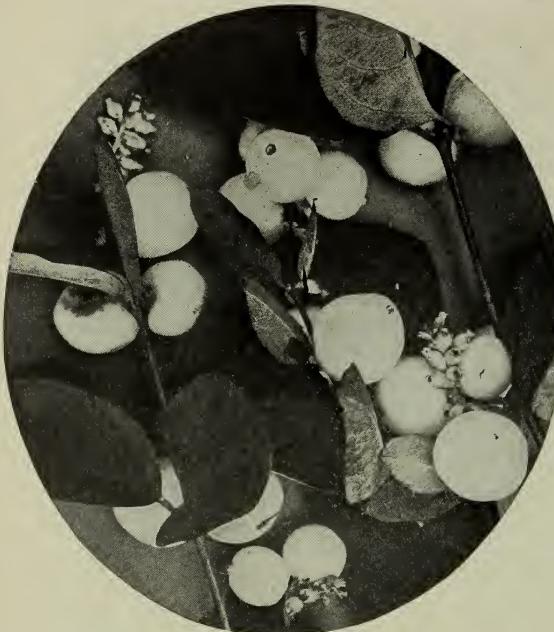
S. prunifolia fl. pl.—Bridal Wreath (4 to 5 feet.) The pretty, double white flowers are in bunches of twos and threes all along the almost leafless stems. They usually expand about May 1st. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger size, 50 cents each.

S. Van Houttei (4 to 5 ft.). Also known as Bridal Wreath. The most graceful of all Spiraea. When in flower in May the long pendulous branches sweep the ground with their wealth of pure white blossoms. It has very handsome foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger size, 50 cents each.

S. Thunbergii (3 to 4 ft.). Quite distinctive on account of its very fine light-green foliage. Flowers in early May, the small, pure, snowy white blossoms coming in profusion. It is very graceful and the branches are inclined to be pendulous. Very useful as a dwarf shrub. 1 to 1½ feet, 25 cents each; larger size, 35 cents each.



The Japanese Rose is welcomed wherever known. The single blossoms are beautiful and delicate, and the rich, glossy, green leaves bid defiance to the rose bugs. The seed hips are a show in summer and fall.



The pure white, fleshy berries of the Snowberry are showy in the autumn and early winter. Plant with them the Indian Currant and get contrast in color.

Stephanandra

Stephanandra flexuosa (3 to 4 ft.). A compact-growing shrub, with small, Hawthorn-like leaves, and bearing bunches of small, white flowers in early July.

Beautiful purple tones to the autumn coloring. A great favorite where known.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each. Larger size, 50 cents each.

Symphoricarpos—Snowberry

Symphoricarpos racemosus—Snowberry. (3 to 4 feet.) The pure, white berries of this ornamental shrub are well known to all. Plant in groups for the best results. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each. Larger plants, 50 cents each.

S. vulgaris—Indian Currant (3 to 4 ft.). In late autumn this plant is well fruited with clusters of small red berries. Very ornamental. A graceful, pendulous plant in habit. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger plants, 50 cents each.

Syringa—The Lilac

The glorious fragrant flowers of the lilacs, coupled with their pretty foliage, have for years made them favorites in the shrub group.

They are well suited for planting in the background of shrubbery borders or for growing as specimens.

After flowering is the only period pruning can safely be done, and then only old wood should be removed.

Syringa Persica Rothomagensis—Rouen Lilac (10 to 12 feet.) Quantities of loose panicles of deep lilac blossoms adorn this bush in May. Excellent foliage of small neat form. Of very graceful outline. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

S. villosa (Emodi) (5 to 6 ft.). After the other lilacs are through flowering this one blooms in June. The creamy white flowers are quite showy. It has characteristic glossy foliage. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

S. vulgaris—Common Lilac (8 to 10 ft.). The grand, old-fashioned lilac of the old garden. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

S. vulgaris alba—Common White Lilac (8 to 10 feet.) Same as preceding, but bears white blossoms. Excellent. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

French Lilacs

All these varieties are to be highly recommended for their superior quality of flowers and early blooming propensities.

Alphonse Lavalle. Blue, double large panicles.

Charles X. Reddish purple, single, large.

Congo. Red, single, very large.

Dr. Masters. Clear, lilac, double.

Ludwig Spaeth. Dark purplish red, single. Very fine.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. Pure white, double.

Marie Legray. White, single.

President Grevy. Blue, double.

President Viger. Bluish lilac, double, extra fine.

Princess Alexandra. White, single, large.

Senator Volland. Bright rosy red, double.

1½ to 2 feet, 50 cents each; larger plants, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Tamarix—Tamarisk

Tamarix Japonica plumosa (8 to 10 ft.). Beautiful, soft-green feathery foliage. Bears soft pink blossoms in August. Loose branching stems give it an added artistic value. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each. Large size, 50 cents each.



The arching branches of *Spiraea Van Houttei*, laden with their thousands of pure white blossoms, are a sight in May.



This is Lilac Marie Legray, one from France, and like all French Lilacs, an improvement over the old forms.

Viburnum—Snowballs

Some of the Viburnums are the well-known Snowballs, and the popularity of these latter account for their wide distribution.

The Viburnums are needed for flower foliage and berry effects.



Splendid foliage, beautiful flat heads of flowers in May, and rich autumnal coloring, are some of the merits of this beautiful Snowball, *Viburnum tomentosum*.

Viburnum dentatum (6 to 8 ft.). Bright green foliage, which, in the autumn, changes costume, appearing in rich bronze and deeper shades. The bright showy berries are highly ornamental. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

V. Opulus (Oxycoccus)—High-bush Cranberry (6 to 7 feet). The white flowers come in May and the foliage is very attractive. The berries are its chief ornament. They come in clusters, and look like bunches of cranberries in early autumn. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each. Larger size, 50 and 75 cents each.

V. Opulus sterilis—Old-fashioned Snowball (6 to 8 feet). The huge, round balls of white are well known to all old gardens. A good, spreading ornamental shrub. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.



The old-fashioned Snowball, *Viburnum opulus sterilis*, is always to be depended upon for a wealth of bloom.

V. plicatum—Japanese Snowball (6 to 8 ft.). Thought by many to surpass in beauty the old-fashioned kind. The showy heads of flowers are not perfectly round, but set closely to the branch, remaining in flower longer. Beautiful foliage. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each. Larger sizes, 75 cents and \$1.50 each.

V. Sieboldi (10 to 15 ft.). This bears clusters of white flowers about May 20th, succeeded by berries which change from green to pink and from pink to bluish-black. The leaves are very large, heavy, dark-green and leathery. It may be an evergreen in the South. It makes almost a small tree. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each. Larger sizes up to \$1 each.

V. tomentosum (6 to 8 ft.). Very handsome foliage all season, particularly in the autumn, when it colors so vividly. The flat heads of



The Weigelas seem to be shrubs for everyone, as their blossoms come in white, pink, red and crimson.

white flowers are showy, too, followed by a display of berries. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

V. Wrightii (6 to 7 ft.). The brilliant fruit of this Virburnum is sufficient to recommend it

for all shrub borders. It has flat heads of white flowers preceding these berries. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each. Larger sizes, 50 and 75 cents and \$1.50 each.

Weigela—Diervilla

What a quantity of bloom these beautiful shrubs add to spring's floral display! They are useful for shrubbery borders, large or small; yes, almost necessary; their pretty flowers, resembling in form the honeysuckle, come in long sprays.

Prune early in the summer and in this manner secure good flowering wood for the following spring.

Weigela nana variegata. (3 to 4 feet.) The pretty variegation in the leaves and dwarf habit make it indispensable for planting in the foreground of shrubberies. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each.

W. candida (5 to 6 ft.). Healthy, attractive foliage and pure snowy white blossoms. Splendid. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each. Larger plants, 75 cents each.

W. Eva Rathke (3 to 4 ft.) Rich, deep, scarlet blossoms which follow a week after the other kinds. A very fine variety. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each. Larger sizes, 50 cents each.

W. rosea (5 to 6 ft.). A most pleasing rose-flowered kind, known for years and still a most worthy kind. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each. Larger size, 50 cents each.

Special Flowering Shrub Offers

There are a number of our customers familiar with the Shrub offers we have made in the past, where we have given splendid collections of really extra-sized plants at a nominal price.

These offers are always open as we are continually clearing ground for new plantings and take this opportunity to sell these plants at a reduction.

In every case they are splendid plants. Never do we send out questionable stock.

If this interests you, read the offers mentioned below and tell us to send you some.

Such opportunities as these are splendid for the purchaser who has no special selection in mind but wishes some first-class plants.

\$5.00 Shrub Group

In this collection we include one dozen, bushy, well rooted shrubs averaging from to 3 to 5 feet high. Not one will be found objectionable for lawn planting and if purchased individually would cost at least one-third more.

Such plants as go into this collection bring 75 cents and \$1.00 each singly.

Usually they are such well-known shrubs as Snowballs, Hydrangeas, Mock Oranges, Spiræas, etc.

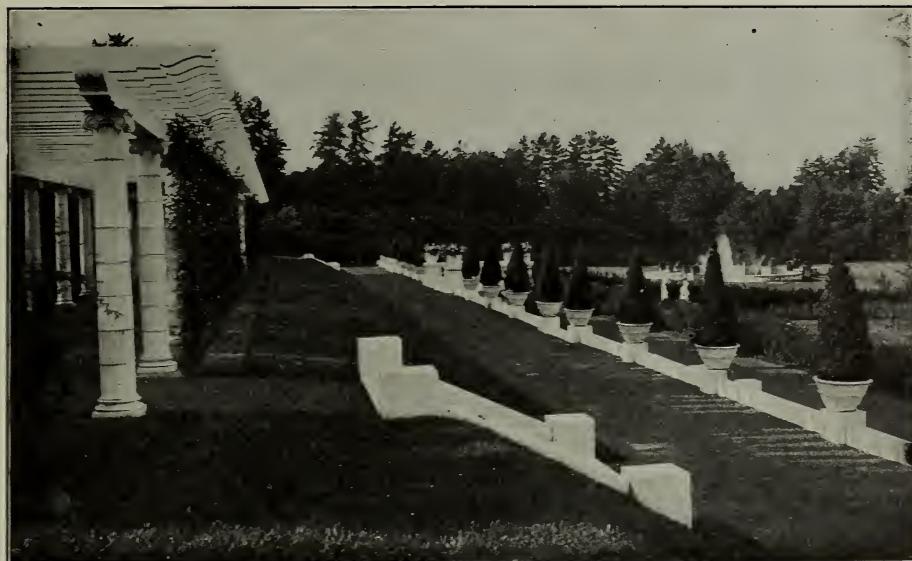
\$10.00 Shrub Group

The 24 big, bushy shrubs in this selection are worth easily \$15.00, and in many nurseries could not be had at all.

Just suited for lawn planting and sure to give quick returns.

Composed of good, dependable varieties such as Spiræas, Snowballs, Hydrangeas, etc.

If these groups appear attractive to you and you would like to see the selection before ordering, write us for the lists.



Note the effectiveness of these formal Box Plants used in the vases along this terrace. This is the most attractive and dependable hardy evergreen for every purpose.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS

IN winter, when the landscape is almost shorn of its beauty, the bright glossy foliage of evergreen shrubs makes a brave display and is, on this account, doubly valuable.

It is often that this period of the year is overlooked in the landscape planning of a property, when there is possible such pleasing results as these shrubs create.

Not only do these shrubs produce cheerful

effects during the winter period, but the growing season finds their glossy leaves making a display, often more pleasing than those of a deciduous character.

A deep, cool, moist sub-soil with proper drainage is the ideal soil and a shaded position is often preferable, as bright sunlight during the winter months is liable to injure the foliage of some of them.

Abelia

Abelia grandiflora (rupestris) (5 to 6 ft.). Beautiful glossy foliage and where protected in the north it is evergreen. The small waxy white flowers are slightly tinted pink. 3-year plants, \$1.50 each.

Andromeda—Fetter Bush

Andromeda Japonica—Japanese Fetter Bush (3 to 4 ft.). A most graceful evergreen shrub, with rich green foliage and drooping racemes of pure white, waxy blossoms. Excellent plants for edging Rhododendron or Azalea beds, doing well in a partially shaded position. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.50 each. Larger plants, \$2 each.

Azalea

Azalea amœna. Evergreen Azalea (4 to 5 feet). This is a grand dwarf evergreen, bearing beautiful claret-colored blossoms in profusion in early June. Excellent as a low hedge or for planting in a bed. Also good for edging Rhododendron beds. Pot-grown, 75 cents each. Heavier plants, \$1.25 to \$1.50 each.

A. Hinodegiri—Japanese Evergreen Azalea (3 to 4 feet). A real gem for dwarf planting. Foliage shiny green, broad compared to *A. amœna*. Blossoms bright scarlet and a profusion of them at the time of flowering in early May. Pot-grown, 75 cents each.

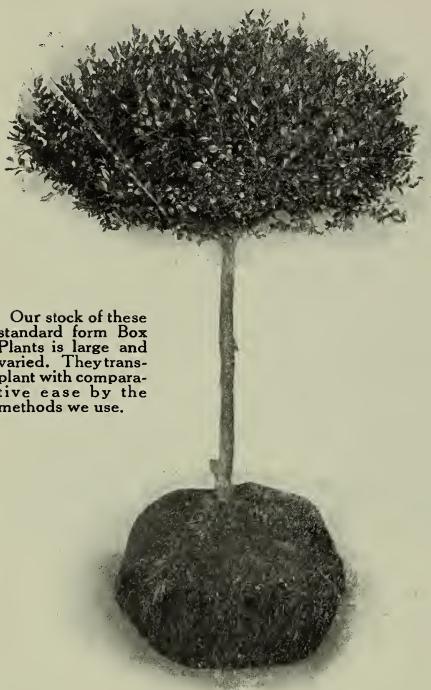
A. Indica alba—White Indian Azalea (4 to 5 feet). Rather more vigorous in growth than the others. Foliage light green. Flowers large, about the size of *A. mollis*, and pure white but for a tint of blue when opening. Pot-grown, 50 and 75 cents each.

Buxus—Box

The neat, glossy foliage of the Box has gained for it thousands of admirers and it well deserves the distinction.

As a low edging plant the *semperflorens*, or well-known Box Edging, is unexcelled. The pyramidal and tree-form styles are particularly adapted to formal work.

Promiscuous importations of Box have brought into the States quite a confusion of varieties and names, till the best authorities are prone to throw up their hands in despair at an attempted identification.



Our stock of these standard form Box Plants is large and varied. They transplant with comparative ease by the methods we use.

It has been our aim to adopt a practical course, recognizing the *purposes* for which the plants are wanted, and classifying the varieties accordingly.

Buxus arborescens. This represents the somewhat free-growing forms with small, neat, pointed leaves. It is easily kept in any desired shape through shearing, or will grow nicely undisturbed. Our stock is considered unusually handsome. Varieties:

Pyramids. Conical specimens of excellent form for producing immediate effects. We have them in tubs as well as growing in the open ground, making it possible to move plants out of the regular season. 2 to 2½ feet, \$2 each. Many others up to \$6 each.

Standards. Perfect specimens of tree-form plants. Straight stems with round, well-developed heads. \$2.50 to \$10, all depending on size.

Berliner Balls. These are pretty little dwarf standards with stem about 12 inches high, heads 12 inches across.

Globes. Round, ball-shaped specimens of dwarf stature. Just like the standards, without the stems. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2.

B. decussata. A strong, upright growing variety of vigorous appearance, with broad light-green foliage arranged uniformly along the branches. Unusually good and hardy. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2. Larger size, \$2.50 each.

B. sempervirens (suffruticosa)—Box Edging. This is the well-known dwarf, compact-growing variety so commonly used for edging. 4 to 5 inches. First grade, \$7.50 per 100; second grade, \$5 per 100.

Euonymus

Euonymus Japonicus—Japanese Evergreen Euonymus (5 to 6 ft.). A most beautiful, glossy-green foliaged evergreen shrub, commonly used for specimen and group planting, and particularly in the South as a hedge plant. Succeeds best in positions free from much winter sunlight. Fine for use along the seacoast as far north as and including New Jersey. 5-inch pots, 50 cents each; 6-inch pots, 75 cents each.

E. Japonicus aureus—Golden-leaved Euonymus (5 to 6 ft.). A bright golden variegated, shrub, otherwise similar to the one above. 5-inch pots, 50 cents each.

Ilex—Holly

Ilex crenata—Japanese Holly (4 to 5 ft.). Small, bright-green foliage of great ornamental value. An evergreen shrub growing in popularity. Succeeding as an evergreen hedge of dwarf proportions. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each. Larger sizes to \$7.50 each.

Kalmia—Laurel

Kalmia latifolia—Mountain Laurel (6 to 8 feet). Our well-known native Laurel. Attractive, broad, glossy foliage and in June covered with a wealth of flowers. Though pink in bud, when fully opened they are white. Excellent for associating with Rhododendrons in semi-natural plantings. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50. Larger plants up to \$3.50 each.

Leucothoe

Leucothoe Catesbeii (Andromeda) (3 to 4 feet). Thick, glossy green leaves of great beauty, especially in the fall, when they turn to rich bronze and dark-red tones. Flowers rich creamy white, fragrant, and produced in racemes which are very showy. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1 each.

Ligustrum—Privet

Ligustrum lucidum (6 to 8 ft.). Broad, glossy leaves, which are unusually attractive. When happily located in well-drained soil and a sheltered position, it will succeed in the vicinity of Philadelphia at least, and would, without doubt,



From 18 inches to 6 and 8 feet high you may get beautifully developed, well matched specimens from us. Our stock is unusually fine.



The rich glossy foliage of the Evergreen Privet. Worthy of a place on every property.

thrive further north along the seacoast. Pot-grown, 75 cents each. Large plants, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

Mahonia—Holly-leaved Barberry

Mahonia Aquifolium (Berberis)—Oregon Grape (4 to 5 feet). Handsome foliage similar to a Holly, bright glossy green in the growing season, turning in the autumn to rich red and bronze shades. Persistent through the winter. The yellow blossoms in April are very attractive. Locate it where the ground is deep, rich and also shaded. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1 each. Extra heavy, \$1.50 each.

M. Japonica—Japanese Holly-leaved Barberry (3 to 4 ft.). The glossy, green foliage, with the pointed edges to the leaf, like the Holly, remain the same dark green color summer and winter. In April the bright yellow racemes of flowers are decidedly showy, followed by ornamental clusters of porcelain-blue berries, resembling small grapes. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1 each. Larger sizes up to \$2.

Osmanthus—Holly-leaved Olive

Osmanthus Aquifolium—Holly-leaved Olive. The leaves of this evergreen shrub are rich, glossy and spiny-toothed like the Holly. In autumn small white fragrant flowers come in clusters. Often this shrub is mistaken for a true Holly. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2.25.

Rhododendron

Winter and summer there are effects to be had from the beautiful Rhododendrons that cannot well be secured from any other class of plants.

In planting the home grounds, there will often occur offsets in building which are shady and of a northern location. Such a position the Rhododendron loves, provided care be given to properly prepare the bed.

Woodland and natural plantings may frequently be improved by these glorious plants.

It pays to get good plants, but equally important is the preparation of the bed. Spend a little time on it, and your extra care will be paid for, many times over. It is permanent result you are seeking.

Making a Rhododendron Bed

In making a rhododendron bed, dig out the soil to a depth of about four feet and fill in the bottom with about two feet of broken stone or similar material. Finish with good top soil; sod is better if it can be procured. Should the soil be heavy, add a proportion of sand to lighten it. Good drainage is essential. Provide a mulch by covering the top of the ground with a liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure. Such a bed will be cool and moist all the time, reproduc-



The Hybrid Rhododendrons display their gorgeous blossoms to good advantage and with their glossy, rich foliage produce effects unobtainable with other plants. They are the aristocrats of the plant world.

ing the conditions under which the plants thrive so wonderfully with only the care Dame Nature gives them. Do not make the common mistake of digging the soil in an established bed, as the Rhododendron is a surface-rooting plant and suffers from this disturbance.

Rhododendron Catawbiense (5 to 6 ft.). The deep rose flowers formed in the clusters which are so abundantly produced by this grand native Rhododendron have made it very popular. In large plantings the effect is glorious. Flowering a month before *maximum*, it is well suited for planting with it and in this way extending the flowering period. Very hardy. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each; 2 to 2½ feet, \$2 each.

R. maximum—Native Rhododendron or Rose Bay (8 to 10 ft.). In early July, after all the other Rhododendrons have finished flowering, the light pink blossoms of this grand native species, *maximum* come into display.

The trusses of blossoms are decidedly attractive. The foliage of *maximum* is distinct from the others. The leaves are longer and so healthy and vigorous in appearance as to make it decidedly ornamental all the year round.

In the mountains near Mt. Pocono we have some of the finest native Rhododendrons growing that can be found anywhere.

Big, healthy plants, with good roots, fine foliage and plenty of buds. They are plants to be proud of.

We make a special price on carload lots, sending such shipments, plants from 3 to 5 feet high, at the flat net rate of 80 cents each, f. o. b. Cresco, Pa.

Less than carload lots, 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each. 3 to 5 feet, \$2 each. Specimens, bushy, \$5 each. Where particular grades are desired we will make special quotations.

Hybrid Rhododendrons

The hybrid Rhododendrons, in their various colors, ranging from white through shades of pink, red, crimson and purple, are nearly all imported from Europe. Many kinds are very tender, and only fit for greenhouse culture. They are



The Hugh panicles of beautiful, pure white blossoms, combined with rich green foliage, make the Adam's Needle a valuable plant for many positions. Does well in almost any soil.

forced in great quantities for Easter decoration; other kinds are very hardy and, given the right conditions, grow splendidly.

As a rule, the white, pink and purple kinds are the freest growers, the red and crimson not being quite so robust.

The following list has proved the best for outdoor planting:

Album elegans. White, tinged pink in the bud. Strong, vigorous grower.

Album grandiflorum. Very fine white, tinted blue.

Atrosanguineum. Rich blood-red.

Blandyanum. Rosy crimson flowers, rich foliage.

B. W. Elliott. Deep rose, with dark spots.

Caractacus. Truss large, rich crimson. Late.

Chas. Bagley. Cherry-red.

Chas. Dickens. Rich scarlet-crimson, fine foliage.

Delicatissimum. Blush white, tinted pink.

Everestianum. Rosy-lilac flowers, and foliage superior to all.

Gloriosum. White, with a tint of violet.

John Walter. Rich crimson, of beautiful form.

Lady Clermont. A rosy-scarlet with deep dots. Distinct.

Lady Gray Egerton. Silvery-white, with blush.

Michael Waterer. Scarlet, intensely bright.

Mrs. J. Clutton. A good white, prettily spotted yellow.

Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson, fine foliage.

Purpureum elegans. A grand, rich purple. Good foliage.

Roseum elegans. An attractive light rose. Compact.

Red and Crimson Rhododendrons

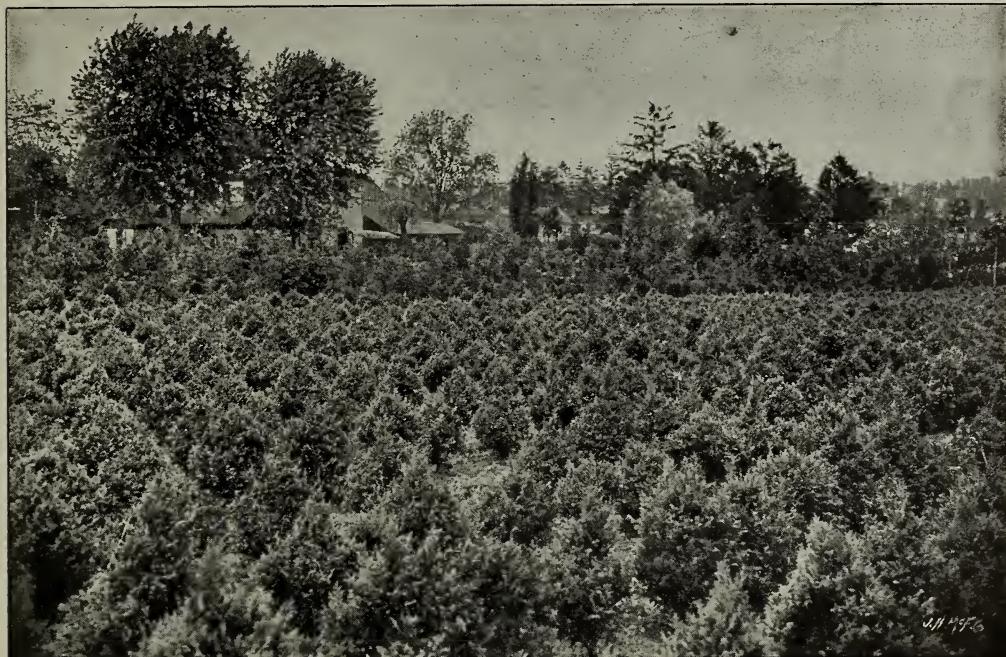
	Each
1 to 1½ ft.	\$1.50
1½ to 2 ft.	1.75
2 to 2½ ft.	2.25
Larger specimens, \$3 to \$5 each.	

White, Pink and Purple Rhododendrons

	Each
1½ to 2 ft.	1.50
2 to 2½ ft.	2.00
2½ to 3 ft.	3.00
Larger specimens, \$3.50 to \$5 each.	

Yucca—Adam's Needle

Yucca filamentosa—Spanish Bayonet. Indispensable in almost all plantings. The long green leaves, growing from the crown, form a bushy cluster of foliage ornamental for at least ten months. The flower stalks rising 5 to 6 feet high bear quantities of creamy white flowers in June—a sight which once seen is always remembered. An excellent plant for dry banks as well as semi-shaded spots. 4-year roots, 35 cents each.



One of our blocks of evergreens; it contains a very fine lot of the Golden Japanese Cypress (*Retinispora plumosa aurea*), especially shapely and of magnificent color.

MEEHANS' CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Abies—The Fir

There are many kinds of Fir, among them the popular Christmas tree. The following are the best ornamental species:

Abies concolor—Colorado Fir. (30 to 40 feet.) Beautiful, soft, silvery foliage. Rapid in growth and attractive in form. Splendid for lawn use and very hardy. Not unlike the famous Colorado Blue Spruce, and equally choice. Very hardy.

3 to 3½ feet, \$5 each.

A. Veitchii. (50 to 60 feet.) One of the most beautiful of Fir trees and very hardy. It is one of the forest trees of Manchuria, resembling very much the Nordman's Fir, but it is more adaptable and we can recommend it as giving much more satisfaction.

3 to 3½ feet, \$6.

A. sub-alpina. (25 to 30 feet.) A soft-foliaged Spruce of dome-like shape. Steel-gray color. Very hardy and useful. Though large-growing, it is slow and usually considered dwarf.

2 to 2½ feet, \$3.50 each.

Cedrus—Eastern Cedar

Cedrus Atlantica glauca—Mount Atlas Cedar. (50 to 60 feet.) It is surprising this lovely tree is not planted more. The color is silvery blue

and the form is of beautiful outline, making a beautiful and distinct contrast to all other trees. A very vigorous grower and hardy as far north as New York.

2 to 2½ feet, \$2 each.

Cupressus—Evergreen Cypress

Cupressus Lawsoniana Alumii—Blue Lawson's Cypress. (30 to 40 feet.) A beautiful steel-blue evergreen, the flat leaves lying close together. Pyramidal in habit.

3 to 4 feet, \$3.50 each.

Juniperus—Juniper The Great American Cedar

Not another group of evergreens is as worthy of special mention as the Junipers. They are "as hardy as rocks," thrifty, and easily adapted to general needs. For bedding, the great variety of colors and character of growth make them the most important consideration.

Juniperus Chinensis argentea variegata—Variegated Chinese Juniper. (4 to 6 feet.) Dense foliage, pretty deep-green, flecked with gold. Conical in form and developing into a full, bushy specimen. One of the most useful.

2 to 2½ feet, \$2.50 each; larger sizes up to \$4 each.



We challenge anyone to produce better-colored Blue Spruce than these bright blue specimen plants of ours, all of which are Kosters.

J. excelsa stricta—*Stricta Juniper*. (6 to 8 feet.) Close, compact, conical form, with bright steel-blue foliage. A most pleasing Juniper, and quite uncommon. Should be in every selection. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.

J. Sabina—*Savin Juniper*. (4 to 5 feet.) A dark, rich green Juniper of low, spreading habit. Splendid for where a dwarf plant is wanted in beds or groups or in rock gardens. 9 to 12 inches, 75 cents; larger plants up to \$2.50 each.

J. Virginiana elegantissima—*Golden-tipped Cedar*. (15 to 20 feet.) The green foliage is beautifully tipped golden, making a striking combination in itself, as well as in contrast with other evergreens. Tall and slender in habit.

3 to 3½ feet, \$3.75 each; larger plants up to \$5 each.

J. Virginiana glauca—*Blue Virginia Cedar*. (15 to 20 feet.) Beautiful silvery-blue foliage. Grows tall and somewhat slender, developing into a pleasing specimen. Very popular.

2 to 2½ feet, \$2.75 each; larger plants up to \$8 each.

J. Virginiana Schottii—*Schott's Juniper*. (15 to 20 feet.) Tall, slender growing form of rich green color and compact foliage. Excellent for using with the lighter-colored ones.

2 to 2½ feet, \$2.50 each; larger plants up to \$10 each.

J. "Waukegan"—*Waukegan Trailing Juniper*. (1 foot.) A close, trailing variety of great value in planting banks, rock gardens or covering ground in dry situations.

1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each.

Picea—The Spruce

Tall-growing evergreens of beautiful form, and indispensable in securing many effective landscape results.

Picea excelsa—*Norway Spruce*. (40 to 50 feet.) A well-known evergreen, extensively used. It is of rapid growth. It is much used for hedging, as well as for single specimens, and for planting for shelter and as a screen. As a hedge plant it is probably unsurpassed by any other evergreen, being hardy and making a dense, impenetrable hedge.

2½ to 3 feet, \$1.50; larger specimens, \$2 to \$4.25 each.

P. polita—*Tiger Tail Spruce*. (35 to 40 feet.) The rigid, spiny leaves spreading in all directions from the stout branches give this spruce a very distinct and a most striking appearance. Beautiful, shining, dark green in color.

2 to 2½ feet, \$3 each; larger plants up to \$10 each.

P. pungens Kosteriana—*Koster's Blue Spruce*. (30 to 40 feet.) The brightest Blue Spruce obtainable. Known to almost every one, and looked upon as the very choicest evergreen cultivated. Ours are grafted to secure the richest color—don't get seedlings.

2 to 2½ feet, \$4 each; larger specimens, \$5 to \$20 each.

P. orientalis—*Oriental Spruce*. (40 to 50 feet.) Erect-growing, fine form, with smaller and glossier foliage than the Norway Spruce. An aristocrat.

2 to 2½ feet, \$2.25; larger plants, \$2.50 to \$4.25 each.



This illustration shows how effectively Norway Spruce can be used as a windbreak or screen. You would be delighted with our superb plants.

Pinus—The Pine

There is a characteristic beauty in the Pines not to be found in other evergreens. The long needles are the distinguishing difference to the uninitiated.

Pinus Banksiana (*divaricata*). (40 to 50 feet. The most northern of all American Pines and extremely hardy.

Splendid for cold, bleak situations, where it is difficult to get anything else to grow.

3 to 4 feet, \$2.50; larger plants up to \$5.

P. Mughus—Dwarf Mountain Pine. (6 to 8 feet, in time.) A dwarf, rather spreading Pine of pleasing form. Indispensable where an evergreen clump is wanted.

1 to 1½ feet, \$1.50 each.

P. sylvestris—Scotch Pine. (30 to 35 feet.) This has silvery-colored leaves, which, with its hardness and robust growth, causes it to be much planted.

2 to 3 feet; larger plants, \$2 and \$3 each.

Retinispora—The Japanese Cedar

In these Cedars we have a grand collection of evergreens suitable either for single-specimen planting, groups, or for bedding. All lend themselves to shearing, which cannot be said of all evergreens.

Retinispora filifera. (15 to 20 feet.) This very distinct evergreen has slender, thread-like, drooping shoots, which give it a very graceful appearance. It is quite hardy and makes a fine companion to other varieties of Japanese Cedar.

1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each; 2 to 2½ feet, \$2 each.

R. filifera aurea. (10 to 15 feet.) A golden form of the above, with a magnificent color. A well-grown specimen has been justly described as "like a golden fountain." Grows slowly. Useful in bedding.

1½ to 2 feet, \$4 each; larger plants up to \$6 each.

R. obtusa—Japanese Cypress. (20 to 25 feet.) Rich, bright-green foliage of great beauty, arranged in a somewhat crested form. Partakes of the Japanese style. Very hardy and a most desirable kind.

1½ to 2 feet, \$2.25; larger plants up to \$5.



The *Retinispora obtusa* sheared to a formal specimen.
It has rich green foliage.

R. obtusa gracilis—Graceful Japanese Cypress. (20 to 25 feet.) This variety is even more beautiful than the type, *R. obtusa*. As the name indicates, it is extremely graceful, and the rich dark-green color is all that could be desired.

2 to 2½ feet, \$2 each; larger plants up to \$3.75 each.

R. obtusa compacta—Compact Japanese Cypress. (5 to 6 feet.) Foliage similar to the former, but habit entirely different. Grows naturally into a slightly elongated sphere, filling out and becoming full and compact. Dwarf, and therefore very useful.

1 to 1½ feet, \$1 each.

R. pisifera—Sawara Cypress. (30 to 35 feet.) A splendid rich-green Cedar, the flat leaves being beautifully arranged. Tall and pyramidal in habit. One of the hardiest in this class. A favorite.

2½ to 3 feet, \$2.25 each.

R. pisifera aurea—Golden Sawara Cypress. (30 to 35 feet.) A golden-leaved form of the above, which is decidedly rich and ornamental. Very graceful, and makes a charming specimen.

2½ to 3 feet, \$2.25 each; larger sizes up to \$15 each.

R. plumosa—Plumed Japanese Cedar. (25 to 30 feet.) Soft, plumey foliage of a very pretty rich green shade. Always needed in selections.

1 to 1½ feet, \$1 each; larger sizes, from \$1.50 to \$10.

R. plumosa aurea—Golden-plumed Cedar. (25 to 30 feet.) Foliage similar to the one above, but of a rich, golden-yellow color. The most popular evergreen of this type.

1 to 1½ feet, \$1; immense stock of larger sizes, \$4 to \$10 each.

R. squarrosa—Blue Japanese Cedar. (20 to 25 feet.) Rich, bright, steel-blue foliage, the admiration of every one. Makes a thrifty, compact growth. It grows to a large size, but by pruning can be kept down to almost any size, as, in fact, can all *Retinisporas*.

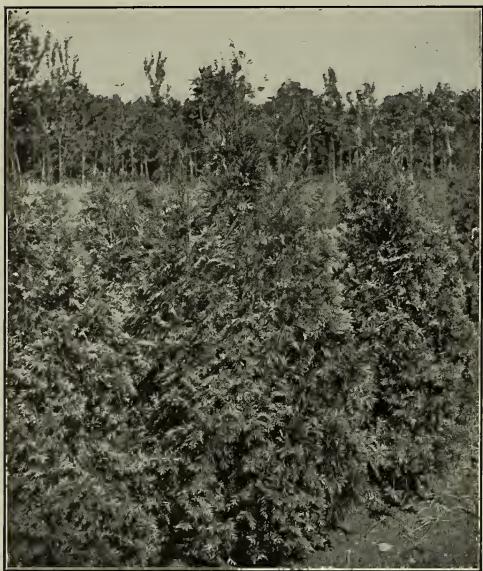
1 to 1½ feet, \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 feet, \$2 each; larger sizes up to \$10.

Taxus—The Yew

Even without the associations of the Old World, the Yews would always be favorites. Unlike most evergreens, they rather like a little shade. There are many varieties, among which we recommend the following:

Taxus cuspidata brevifolia—Japanese Yew. (8 to 10 feet.) To the Japanese we are indebted for this splendid evergreen. The rich, dark-green foliage is typical of this family. It really makes a bushy shrub. The hardiest of all Yews. Rather rare.

1½ to 2 feet, \$2 each.



These few American Arborvitae show how beautifully plants of this kind develop under our careful supervision.

T. baccata—English Yew. (30 to 40 feet.) Of large, open, spreading growth. Dark-green foliage. It makes a desirable hedge plant, as well as a specimen evergreen.

2½ to 3 feet, \$2.50; larger plants, \$3 to \$5.

Thuya—The Arborvitæ

There is much to be said in praise of this fine group of evergreens. Of quick growth, they easily recover from transplanting. They seem to thrive in a variety of soils, some not of the best. Really indispensable in a representative evergreen group.

Thuya occidentalis—American Arborvitæ. (18 to 20 feet.) Its tall, columnar growth fits it nicely for hedging and screening, as well as for single-specimen purposes. Extremely hardy and thrives in poor soil as well as in good loam.

1½ to 2 feet, 75 cents each.

T. occidentalis aurea—Peabody Golden Arborvitæ. (15 to 20 feet.) Good, bright yellow overlies the green foliage. Tall and columnar in growth and valuable in grouping with the green kinds.

1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each; larger sizes, \$2.50 to \$4 each.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis—Pyramidal Arborvitæ. (18 to 20 feet.) A close duplicate of the common American, differing but slightly in foliage and in character of growth.

2½ to 3 feet, \$1.25; 3 feet up to 10 feet, \$1.50 to \$7. each.

T. globosa—Globe Arborvitæ. (4 to 6 feet.) Perfect little globe. Highly suited for bedding

and formal use. Nice for either side of path at special points. Light-green foliage. 9 to 12 inches, 75 cents each.

T. Hoveyi—Hovey's Arborvitæ. (4 to 6 feet.) Somewhat stronger in growth than the former, and a much darker green foliage.

9 to 12 inches, 75 cents each; larger plants up to \$3 each.

T. Sibirica—Siberian Arborvitæ. (6 to 9 feet.) A most satisfying evergreen as a dwarf specimen. Grows full and semi-pyramidal. The foliage remains a rich, dark-green, summer and winter. Exceedingly hardy. One of the most useful.

1 to 1½ feet, \$1 each; 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each.

T. Vervæneana. (10 to 12 feet.) Rather smaller and more dense habit of growth than the common Arbor Vita. The color effect is yellowish, having a beautiful bronze effect in winter. A great favorite with the landscape gardeners, on account of its fine form and color.

3 to 3½ feet, \$3 each; 3½ to 4 feet, \$4 each.

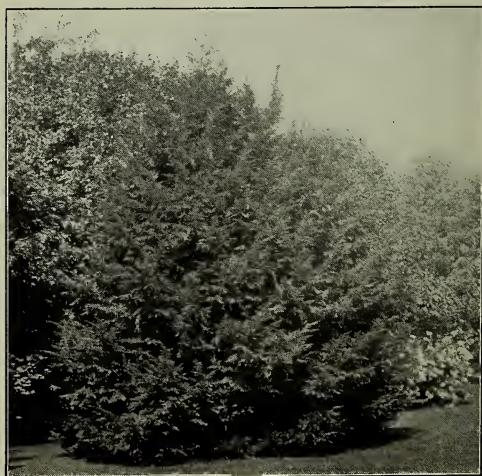
T. (or Biota) orientalis elegantissima—Rolinson's Golden Arborvitæ. (8 to 10 feet.) A beautiful golden form. The growth, when young, is bright-yellow, changing to bronze in autumn. Upright habit.

3 to 3½ feet, \$3.50 each.

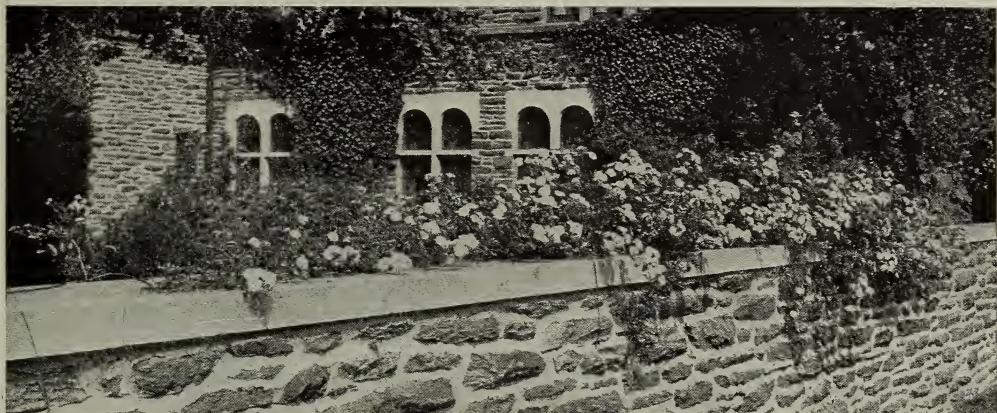
Tsuga—Hemlock Spruce

Tsuga Canadensis. (50 to 60 feet.) One of the handsomest and most graceful evergreens. Excellent for specimen planting or use in evergreen groups, also for natural plantings, especially where shade is encountered, as it is one of the few evergreens which thrive in partial shade.

2½ to 3 feet, \$1.75 each; larger plants, \$2 to \$5 each.



The graceful Hemlock Spruce which loves the sun and shade alike. Excellent as a specimen and useful as a hedge as well.



The Wichuriana Rose and its many hybrids are particularly well suited for clambering over walls, banks, rocks, fences and also trellises and arbors.

ROSES

THE glorious roses are a source of interest to all flower lovers and a necessity to every well-planned garden.

In offering our collection we do not claim to have a complete list by any means, confining those we grow to the most vigorous tested kinds.

In growing the climbing and bush roses we frequently pot the plants, facilitating transplanting.

To gain the best results, planting should be attended to in the spring unless the plants are pot-grown, as are many we offer. These are unusually strong and, moved in the fall, will repay with a wealth of bloom the following season.

Bush Roses

Those of the Hybrid Perpetual class or June Roses are, as a rule, hardy without protection, but even with these it is better to secure the most sturdy kinds. Many of the Hybrid Tea Roses will survive our average winter, unprotected, but it is always best with these, as well as with the Teas proper, to give them some protection. Straight rye straw placed around them, after the branches have been tied in, is a good method.

The following lists represent careful selections from the enormous variety of Perpetuals and Ever-blooming roses. Due consideration has been given to their vigor and hardiness. The range of color is quite complete. This selection should form the foundation for the average rose garden. A few new varieties may be added from time to time for the sake of novelty, but it is most likely that they will not give the results that these will in the northern climate.

Hybrid Perpetual or June Roses

June's display of roses would be sadly marred by the absence of the large, handsome blooms of the Hybrid Perpetual Roses. Though only in flower a few weeks, the immense flowers, beautiful in form, and rich in color make them indis-

pensable. The old rose gardens were renowned for their big General Jacqueminot Roses and other well-known kinds.

Closely examine the list below and note the varieties are only those which have won renown.

Plant in the spring to get the very best results, and remember that our plants are on their own roots, and having been carefully grown, are distinct from the small rooted cuttings or cheap, budded roses so often sold.

Hardy June Roses

Here is the cream of the best known June or hybrid perpetual roses.

Barbarossa. Pure carmine red; very free bloomer and deliciously fragrant. Superior to American Beauty for outdoor planting.

Frau Karl Druschki. The finest white rose in existence.

Francois Levet. Bright, rosy crimson; very fragrant and exceedingly beautiful.

General Jack. Crimson scarlet. One of the old well-known roses that does not lose its popularity.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant scarlet-crimson.

Magna Charta. Bright rose, very large, full double and fragrant.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose. One of the largest roses grown.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Velvety crimson maroon. The best of the hardy dark roses.

Ulrich Brunner. Cherry red, very large and fine.

Strong, pot-grown, 50 cents each; \$5 per 10.

Hybrid Tea or Monthly Roses

The early June days greet the first flowers of the Hybrid Teas and other ever-blooming roses, and they continue to shower their wealth of bloom until cruel Jack Frost cuts them down.

How desolate the rose garden would appear in



Killarney, a rose which in but a short time has won thousands of admirers.

July and later if it were not for these grand roses.

Plant them, even though your ground is limited. It is an easy matter to have success.

Do not buy in the fall, as a rule, but get young, vigorous plants, but not too young, and plant them out in early spring when danger of frost is over.

If given good soil and a sunny position, they will reward you with a generous display of choice flowers.

In the late fall, mulch the bed, as you would with all roses, and cover the tops with straw, leaves or other protective material.

Only the varieties we can unhesitatingly recommend are to be found here, and their quality cannot be surpassed.

Monthly Roses

These are the popular roses—those which flower from June until frost. An abundance of bloom will come from these big plants of ours.

Clothilde Soupert. Ivory white shading to the center with silvery pink. Profuse bloomer.

Etoile de France. Intense crimson, pointed buds, very fragrant.

Gruss an Teplitz. Fiery red, very free blooming.

Hermosa. Clear pink, fragrant and constant blooming.

Killarney. Rich imperial pink, beautiful in form. A general favorite.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Cream white, a vigorous grower and good bloomer.

La France. Silvery pink, free blooming and very sweet scented.

Taft. Rich salmon pink, intensely fragrant.

Lady Hillingdon. Apricot-yellow shading to orange. Deliciously fragrant.

W. R. Smith. Cream with flesh tints, buff yellow at the base with a center of pink. Delightful fragrance.

Strong, pot-grown, 50 cents each; \$5 per 10.

Baby Ramblers

These are dwarf, bush roses, which continue to flower all summer, but do not ramble as their name would indicate.

Baby Dorothy. Beautiful, shell pink. The counterpart of Dorothy Perkins.

Crimson Baby Rambler. The same rose as the old, well-known Crimson Rambler.

White Baby Rambler. Small, double white roses, in form same as Crimson Baby Rambler.

Strong, pot-grown, 50 cents each; \$4 per 10; \$35 per 100.

Climbing Roses

American Pillar. Deep rosy carmine, lighter in the center, with very large single flowers. The foliage is thick, leathery and glossy. A most wonderful variety that every one admires.

75 cents each, \$5 per 10; \$40 per 100.

Baltimore Belle. Blush-white in large clusters, very free growing.

Crimson Rambler. Well known and popular.

Dawson. Pink cluster rose, very fragrant.

Dorothy Perkins. Lovely shell pink. A general favorite.

Excelsa. Intense crimson-maroon. Described as the "Red Dorothy Perkins." A wonderful new rose.

Flower of Fairfield. Very like Crimson Rambler, but superior on account of its continuous blooming qualities.

Prairie Queen. Reddish pink. The hardiest rose in existence.

Pink Roamer. Single pink cluster rose.

Rene Andre. Semi-double, carmine, center shaded white. Beautiful glossy foliage.

Universal Favorite. Double, light pink.

Wichuraiana. Single, white. One of the parents of many new, lovely roses.

White Dorothy Perkins. Identical with the well-known Dorothy Perkins except in color.

White Rambler. A vigorous growing kind with white flowers.

Yellow Rambler. Pale yellow turning to white when fully open. Very vigorous growing.

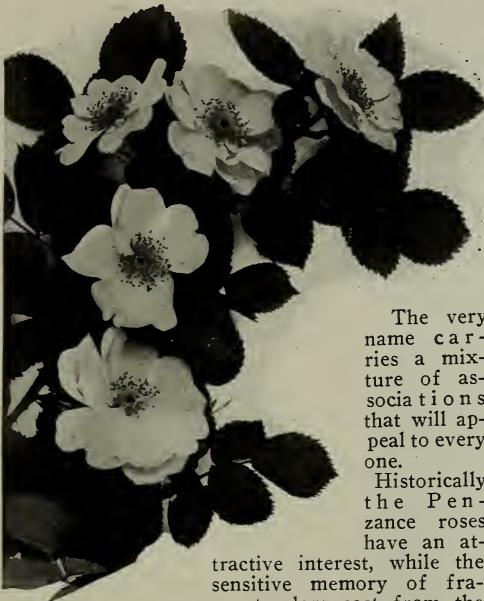
Strong, pot-grown, 50 cents each; \$4 per 10; \$35 per 100.

Tree Roses

Every rose garden must have a few tree roses. These are budded on rugosa stock, which is best for this country. Importations sometimes fall short of assortment, but we expect Richmond, Captain Christy, Captain Heywood and other varieties, such as are named in the list of bush roses. Order now.

Price, \$1.50 each; \$12 per 10.

Fragrant-leaved Penzance Sweet Briar Roses



The very name carries a mixture of associations that will appeal to everyone.

Historically the Penzance roses

have an attractive interest, while the sensitive memory of fragrant odors cast from the Sweet Briar foliage on

dewy mornings ever lingers with us.

These Hybrids are not strictly new, but, strange to say, nurseries have been unable to readily produce them.

The colors of the different varieties—very attractively named—are crimson, blush, copper, fawn and pink. Flowers single and semi-double.

Of very strong growth, may be grown as a large bush or as a pillar rose. Large pot-grown plants.

50 cents each; \$4 per 10; \$35 per 100.

A Rare, Fall-flowering Japanese Shrub

(*Clerodendron trichotomum*)

The beautiful flowers of the greenhouse varieties of *Clerodendron* are well known; those of *trichotomum* are not. Color, snow-white, half enclosed by a red-brown calyx—a combination wholly unlike any other flowering shrub. Bleeding Heart is the nearest approach.

These attractive flowers are in loose, artistic cymes, at the ends of branches, and are well displayed.

The roots are perfectly hardy, and will produce flowers each September, even when the tops may winter-kill in northern parts. Grows 6 to 8 feet high.

Leaves are large, with coarse, tropical effect.

As a rare plant with remarkably attractive flowers, it must appeal to every one interested in the better, uncommon things. We believe we have the only large supply in American nurseries.

Small plants, 50 cents each; medium, \$1 each; large \$1.25 each.

Cluster of Lovely Wild Roses

For Planting in the Shrubbery Border and Natural Garden

The fashions of society have placed such roses as American Beauty on a pinnacle; but what a fall they take when a wild rose in its full simplicity is given a place!

Can anything surpass the glory of the Prairie Rose, smothered in long, graceful sprays of delicately tinted flowers?

Under cultivation they are all more beautiful than as found wild. Many are beautiful in fruit.

Get to know these lovely roses better.

Our plants are unusually fine, vigorous, young, transplanted stock.

BUSH WILD ROSES

PASTURE ROSE. *Rosa lucida*. Early pink flowers, May to July. Does well in rather dry and stony places.

1 to 1½ feet, 25c each; \$2 per 10; \$16.50 per 100

SWAMP ROSE. *Rosa Carolina*. This and *lucida* are the roses most commonly found wild. Late pink flowers, June to August. Thrives in low, wet ground, or good, ordinary soil.

2 to 3 feet, 35c each; \$2.40 per 10; \$20 per 100

3 to 4 " 50c " 3.25 " 25

RED-LEAVED ROSE. *Rosa rubrifolia*. Strong grower. Leaves and young growth pretty shade of red. Bright pink flowers.

1 to 1½ feet, 25c each; \$2 per 10; \$16.50 per 100

JAPANESE ROSE. *Rosa rugosa*. Used as a shrub. Attractive foliage. Lovely flowers, occasionally all summer. Large orange fruit. Very hardy, especially along seacoast.

Rose-pink flowers:

2 to 3 feet, 35c each; \$2.40 per 10; \$20 per 100

Large plants, 50c " 3.25 " 25

White flowers: 1½ to 2 feet, 25c each.

CLIMBING WILD ROSES

PRairie ROSE. *Rosa setigera*. Long sprays of lovely pink and white flowers in June and July.

1 to 2 feet, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$16.50 per 100

2 to 3 " 35c " 2.40 " 20.00

SWEET BRIAR. *Rosa rubiginosa*. The Eglantine of Shakspere. Pink flowers. Fragrant foliage.

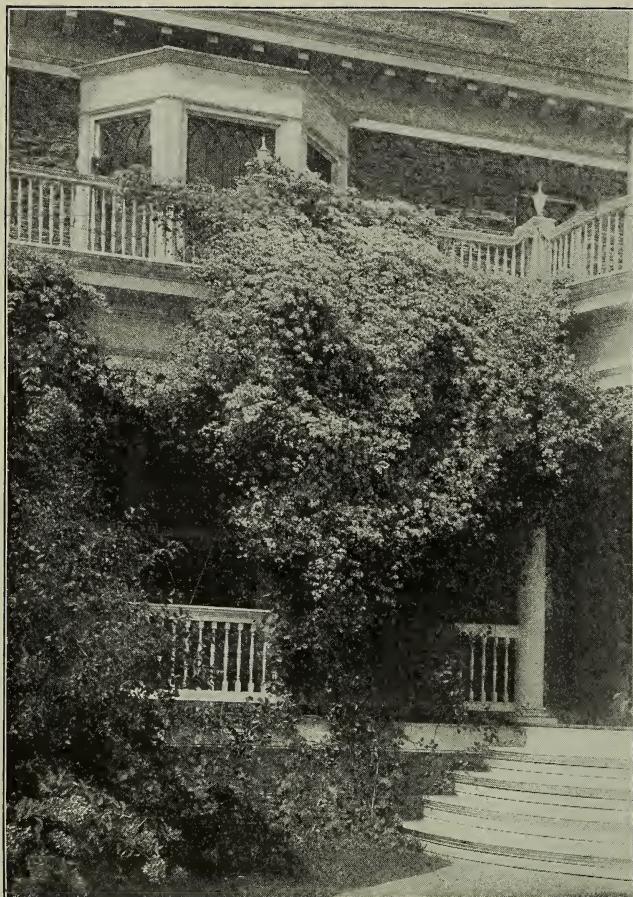
2 to 3 feet, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$16.50 per 100

Large plants, 35c " 2.40 " 20.00

Collection of 25 rose plants (7 varieties) \$5



Clerodendron trichotomum.



Great masses of delightfully fragrant flowers and rapidity of growth combine to make the *Clematis paniculata* a very popular vine.

Best Clinging Vines. Where vines are wanted for clinging to walls and surfaces, we recommend the following as being the best: *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, *Euonymus*, *Trumpet Vines*, English Ivies, *Decumaria*.

Actinidia

Actinidia arguta. Highly attractive foliage, being dark green and lustrous. In addition, there are white flowers with purple anthers, produced in small clusters.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Akebia

Akebia quinata. A Japanese vine of great merit. The dainty five-fingered foliage is very pleasing. Its rapid growth makes it highly suitable for porches, trellises or running over banks. The fragrant, cinnamon-colored flowers are very pleasing in early spring.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

HARDY VINES AND CLIMBERS

What beautiful and artistic effects are possible with but a single vine! The value of the many different kinds in landscape work is known to the gardener and plant lover.

On the home grounds they fill a distinct need. The pergola, the trellis, the fence, over unsightly dead tree trunks or banks; in fact, wherever they can run or clamber, they transform the place and beautify the surroundings to a degree that greatly compensates for their slight cost.

What are to be found in this list can be recommended without hesitation or explanation. They represent all the good kinds, with no uncertain ones included.

Potted Plants. We have for some years been growing the major portion of our vines in pots, and it has been the means of pleasing all who have secured them in this form.

With no disturbance to the roots, their growth on being planted out is phenomenal at times, and quick returns from a vine are always assured. It makes them suited to summer planting as well.

Rapid-Growing Vines. Frequently there is need for vines of very quick growth to shut out objectionable views or produce shade. For this we recommend the following: *Dolichos* or *Kudzu*, *Actinidia*, *Honeysuckles*, *Akebia*, *Chinese Yam*, and *Virginia Creeper*.

Ampelopsis—Ivy Creeper

Ampelopsis Veitchii—Japanese Ivy. (Self-climber.) Now well known as the best of all vines for clinging to walls of buildings, etc. Its rich crimson foliage in the fall is greatly admired.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

A. Virginica (quinquefolia)—Virginia Creeper. "Five-fingered" leaves. Clings to trees, walls and sandy banks. Graceful and most adaptable for natural effects. Very hardy and of rapid growth.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Aristolochia—Dutchman's Pipe

Aristolochia Sipho—Dutchman's Pipe. Dark, broad, rich green. Leaves and flowers shaped like a pipe, accounting for the common name. A spendid screening vine. Does well in heavy soil and smoky localities.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Bignonia—Trumpet Vine

The summer finds these grand vines in flower, making a glorious display with their red and orange trumpet-shaped flowers.

Extremely valuable for covering old stumps or walls.

Bignonia grandiflora. Chinese Trumpet Vine. The flowers of this vine are orange in color and quite large, sometimes 4 inches in diameter. Self-climber, and not so rampant of growth as the other.

Pot-grown, 75 cents each.

B. radicans. Common Trumpet Vine. Well-known, invaluable Scarlet Trumpet Vine. The flower is a favorite of humming birds.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

B. radicans aurea. A beautiful orange yellow variety of the foregoing. Grafted plants, pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Celastrus—Bitter Sweet

Celastrus scandens—American Bitter Sweet. The scarlet fruit pods are wonderfully handsome and showy. Good for banks and slopes, to create natural effects.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Clematis

What a charming range of color and size there is in the flowers of this popular vine—the Clematis!

All are well suited for porches, trellises and other situations where flowering vines are wanted.

In planting, pack the soil closely around and among the roots, but do not bury the crown.

The tops are more or less inclined to die off in the winter, and if cut away, the new growth the following year is fresh and strong.

Clematis paniculata—White, Sweet-scented Clematis. Too well known to need much description. The small, white starry blossoms come in profusion in July and August, followed by feathery seed.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

C. Virginiana. Wild Clematis. A strong, vigorous grower. Clusters of white flowers followed by very ornamental feathery white seeds.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Large-Flowering Clematis

Admired by all flower lovers. The large-flowered Clematis is becoming very popular. We have gone a step farther than any other nurseryman, and are selling only potted plants, eliminating to a great degree, danger of failure, which has in the past been a great drawback to successfully growing the field-grown plants.

Bangholme Belle. Exquisite, pure white variety of single form. Equally as large as the purple.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Beautiful double white.

Gypsy Queen. Dark, lustrous, velvety purple.

Henryi. Grand large single white.

Jackmanni. Well-known single purple.

President. A beautiful, rich violet blue, with a noticeable light vein through the center of each petal.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Dioscorea—Chinese Yam

Dioscorea Batatas—Cinnamon Vine. A remarkably rapid grower, valuable where shade is quickly wanted.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Dolichos—Japanese Kudzu

Dolichos Japonicus (*Pueraria*). Exceedingly rapid in growth, when established, making twelve and fourteen inches a day. Bears racemes of rosy purple, pea-shaped flowers in August. We guarantee this to be true to name and not another vine, masquerading.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

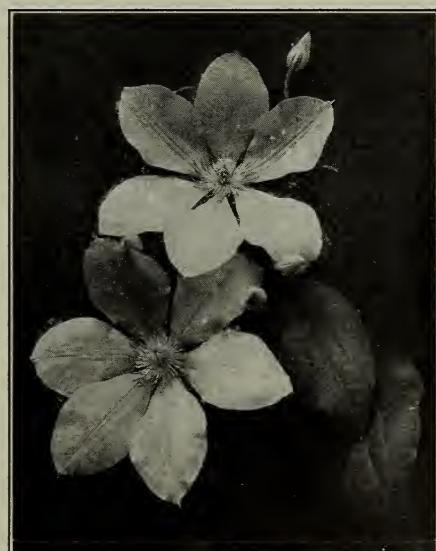
Euonymus

These are such dainty, attractive evergreen vines, the foliage being small and neat, and the plant clinging tightly to rough surfaces.

If pruned little, these vines develop into bush form, and are highly valuable for edging evergreen beds for foliage contrasts.

Euonymus radicans. The small, attractive foliage of this form is well adapted for growing on low walls, the vine clinging tightly.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.



One must see the large, single blossoms of these hybrid Clematis to appreciate their great beauty. We have all colors.

E. var. variegatus. Variegated-leaved. Unusually pretty foliage, variegated white and green. Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Hedera—English Ivy

Hedera Helix—English Ivy. What handsome effects are possible with this glossy, green-leaved vine, with its foliage remaining summer and winter!

Highly suitable for a north wall or where it does not get the continual rays of the sun, or under trees where it is difficult to get the grass to grow.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Jasminum—Jasmine

Jasminum nudiflorum—Yellow Jasmine. The first warm day in early spring finds the Yellow Jasmine in full flower, a small plant producing a great quantity of bloom. Train them against your porch or trellis in a warm position and prepare for a treat. These plants we offer are quite strong and stocky.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Lonicera—Honeysuckle Vine

The delicious fragrance of the Honeysuckle flowers and the pleasing form of foliage make them general favorites, even though they are so familiar.



The old-fashioned purple Wistaria will ever be a favorite for pergola, trellis, arbor, or in fact wherever a strong growing vine is desired.

Their adaptability for so many purposes and positions accounts largely for their popularity. The trellis, porch, fence, pergola, bank and many other places can be made attractive with them.

Excellent results are obtained by planting the green and yellow form together, especially when used on a fence in hedge-like form.

Our potted plants will quickly produce results.

Lonicera brachypoda—Japanese Evergreen Honeysuckle. Almost all winter the leaves remain green and glossy. Flowers creamy white and very attractive.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

L. var. aurea—Golden Honeysuckle. Recommended for its beautiful yellow and green variegated leaves. A very free bloomer, too.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

L. Halleana. The well-known, rapid-growing Japanese Honeysuckle. Handsome light green foliage, and quantities of creamy white, fragrant blossoms.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

L. sempervirens—Red Coral Honeysuckle. Large, fleshy leaves, and beautiful blossoms about two inches long. Profuse in flower and showy.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

L. Sinensis—Chinese Honeysuckle. Foliage of a reddish green color. Flower buds red, white on the inside.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Lycium—Matrimony Vine

Lycium barbarum. Produces a grand display in the fall with its scarlet berries.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Vitis—Flowering Grape

Vitis heterophylla variegata. The variegated foliage, also deeply cut, is handsome and decorative. Has highly attractive, porcelain-blue berries.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

V. riparia—Frost Grape. A fast-growing form, having berries which vary in flavor. Sweet-scented flowers.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Wistaria

The favorite vine of many. Admired for the beautiful pendulous racemes of flowers, usually very fragrant.

Highly valuable for trellis, pergolas and covering old tree trunks.

Wistaria frutescens—American Wistaria. Flowers later than the Chinese, and the lilac-purple flowers come in dense racemes.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

W. Sinensis—Common Purple Wistaria. All know this splendid vine, with its drooping racemes of fragrant, rich-blue flowers.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

W. Sinensis alba—White Wistaria. A decidedly beautiful, white-flowering variety of the one above.

Pot-grown, \$1 each.



The beauty of a hedge of *Althaea* is self-evident.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGES

Some 30 or 40 years ago the hedge was chiefly looked upon as a means of dividing property, little attention being given to its attractiveness to surroundings. Rapidity of growth and cost were the chief considerations.

At this period more thought is given to variety

in form and foliage, resulting in some exceptionally pretty effects. Another noticeable improvement has been made, in that hedging is supplanting the varied, ungainly styles of iron and picket fences, giving a more harmonious effect to the property in general.

Deciduous Hedges

With these plants there is an excellent opportunity to have an ornamental hedge that will be something more than a dividing line. Properly pruned, they will produce a grand display of flowers.

Berberis Thunbergii—Japanese Barberry (3 to 4 feet). Where a good dwarf, bushy hedge is desired there is no shrub to compare with this. The attractive foliage, which takes on such a bright red fall coloring, and during the winter the scarlet berries, make it very ornamental.

Height	Per 100
12 to 18 inches	\$13 50
18 to 24 inches	16 50

Hibiscus Syriacus (Althaea)—Rose of Sharon (10 to 12 feet). This grand, fall-flowering shrub has long been used for hedging, and is well adapted for the purpose.

Height	Per 100
1 to 2 feet	\$10 00
2 to 3 feet	11 00
3 to 4 feet	15 00

H. t. albus—Single white.

Height	Per 100
1 to 2 feet	\$10 00
2 to 3 feet	15 00

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora—Hardy White Hydrangea (5 to 6 ft.). A grand hedging plant, with vigorous growth and immense panicles of pure white flowers in early September, which give it a pendulous appearance.

Height	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	\$11 00
3 to 4 feet	15 00

Ligustrum Ibota—Ibota Privet. Highly valuable where a particularly hardy Privet hedge is wanted. Strong, upright growing form.

Height	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	\$17 50
3 to 4 feet	25 00

L. ovalifolium—California Privet. The well-known hedge, giving satisfaction, except in extreme northern localities.

Height	Per 100
1 to 2 feet, 1 year	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet, 2 year	5 00
3 to 4 feet, 3 year	8 00

SPECIAL.—These three grades are regularly handled, and, in addition, we have the following exceptionally heavy, transplanted plants for immediate results. Plant 15 inches apart.

Height	Per 100
2½ to 3 feet	\$8 00
3 to 4 feet	15 00
4 to 5 feet	20 00

Rhamnus Catharticus—Buckthorn. An old and well-known hedging plant. Very hardy. Use for fencing, in rural properties. When closely pruned it makes a thick, compact hedge.

Height	Per 100
18 to 24 inches	\$9 00
2 to 3 feet	10 00

Rosa rugosa—Japanese Rose. The bright, heavy, glossy foliage of this rose, combined with the glorious, large, single blooms of light red or white flowers, make it a most desirable hedge plant, not to mention its large scarlet fruit.

Height	Per 100
18 to 24 inches	\$18 50
2 to 3 feet	23 00

Spiraea Van Houttei. One of the very finest flowering hedge plants. The long pendulous branches, almost sweeping the ground, are in May completely covered with bloom. It also has attractive foliage.

Height	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	\$11 00
3 to 4 feet	15 00

SPECIAL.—In using deciduous plants, place them from 6 to 15 inches apart, depending on bushiness.

Evergreen Hedges

Buxus sempervirens—Box Edging. The real, old-fashioned edging for the formal garden, 4 to 5 inches. First grade, \$7.50 per 100. Second grade, \$5.

Euonymus Japonicus—Evergreen Euonymus. Used extensively in the South as a hedge plant, where splendid effects are secured by the glossy green foliage. 12 to 15 inches, \$20 per 100.

Thuya occidentalis—American Arborvitæ. Makes a very desirable hedge. Compact and useful as a wind-break. The large sizes are so heavy they are set wider apart than usual, costing less per running foot.

Height	Per 100
2½ to 3 feet, bushy	\$75.00

SPECIAL.—In using evergreens for hedging place them from 15 inches to 2 feet apart, depending on bushiness.

Screens

In addition to some of the evergreens, under "Evergreen Hedges," which are suitable for screening, the need is frequently felt for an immediate effect in a tall, rapid-growing tree.

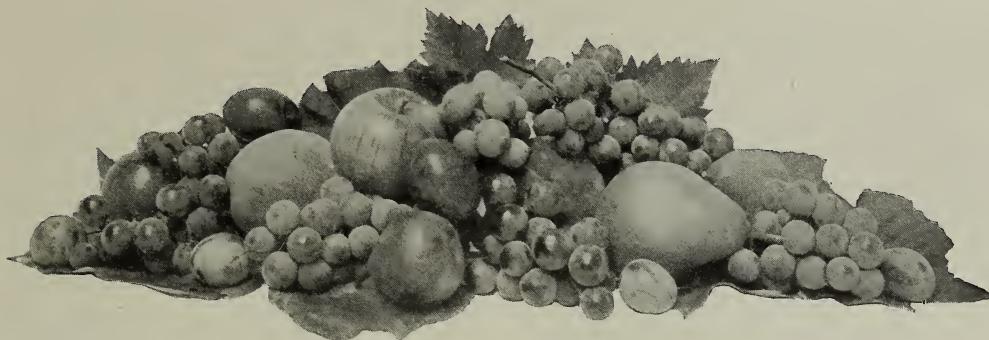
In such instances the following trees are well suited.

Populus alba Bolleana—Bolleana Poplar. Leaves glossy, green on surface, white and woolly beneath. Decidedly columnar, and develops into a close, compact tree.

Height	Per 100
6 to 8 feet	\$30 00
8 to 10 feet	40 00
10 to 12 feet	55 00

P. fastigiata—Lombardy Poplar. Well-known for its tall, columnar style and great rapidity of growth. Light green, ornamental foliage.

Height	Per 100
6 to 8 feet	\$30 00



FRUIT TREES

Standard Apple

Large-sized Apple Trees are impossible to secure in stock that is free and clear from scale. These we offer are the very largest to be had and are guaranteed, as all our fruits are, to be entirely free from scale.

- ✓ **Baldwin.** Large, bright red, rich, juicy. Winter.
- ✓ **Duchess of Oldenburg.** Medium. Striped red. Sub-acid. Fall.
- ✓ **Early Harvest.** Small. Straw color. Fine acid. July.
- ✓ **Fallwater.** Extra size, yellow, shaded red. Sub-acid. Fall.
- ✓ **Fall Pippin.** Large. Yellowish-green. Delicious. October.
- ✓ **Gravenstein.** Large. Yellow, striped red. Sub-acid. September.
- ✓ **Grimes' Golden Pippin.** Medium. Sub-acid. November.
- ✓ **King.** Large. Yellow, striped red. Rich flavor. Winter.
- ✓ **Maiden's Blush.** Large. Pale yellow, red cheek. Sub-acid. August.
- ✓ **Northern Spy.** Large. Yellow, striped red. Slightly acid. Winter.
- ✓ **Rambo.** Medium. White, striped red. Sub-acid. October and November.
- ✓ **Red Astrachan.** Large, crimson. Juicy, acid. July.
- ✓ **Rhode Island Greening.** Large, yellow-green. Winter.
- ✓ **Roxbury Russet.** Large, green and russet. Winter.
- ✓ **Smith's Cider.** Medium yellow, striped red. Sub-acid. Winter.
- ✓ **Smokehouse.** Medium, red striped. Sub-acid. Winter.
- ✓ **Sweet Bough.** Large, pale yellow. Very sweet. August.
- ✓ **Wealthy.** Medium, yellow, shaded red. Sub-acid. Winter.
- ✓ **Winesap, Stayman's.** Medium, bright red. Delicious. Winter.
- ✓ **Yellow Belleflower.** Large, yellow. Sub-acid. Winter.
- ✓ **York Imperial.** Medium, white, shaded red. Sub-acid. Winter.

5 to 6 feet. 75 cents each.

Crab Apple

- ✓ **Red Siberian.** Small, yellow, red cheek. Acid. September.
- ✓ **Transcendent.** Medium, golden yellow, crimson cheek. September.
- ✓ **Yellow Siberian.** Medium, yellow. Acid. September.

Strong, stocky trees, 50 cents each; \$4 per 10.

Apricot

- ✓ **Moorpark.** Large, deep orange. Rich. August. 50 cents; \$4 per 10.

Sweet Cherry

- ✓ **Black Eagle.** Medium, deep purple, rich and delicious. July.
- ✓ **Black Tartarian.** Very large, purplish-black, rich. June.
- ✓ **Coe's Transparent.** Medium, pale amber, sweet. June.
- ✓ **Gov. Wood.** Large, yellow and red, sweet and rich. June.
- ✓ **Ida.** Large, whitish-yellow, rich. June.
- ✓ **Napoleon Bigarreau.** Large, yellow and red, excellent. July.
- ✓ **Rockport.** Large, red, pleasant and rich. Early June.
- ✓ **Schmidt's Bigarreau.** Large, red, rich and pleasant. July.
- ✓ **Windsor.** Large, liver-color, rich. July.
- ✓ **Yellow Spanish.** Very large, yellow, red cheek, sweet. Last of June.

5 to 6 feet, 75 cents each; \$6 per 10.

Sour Cherry

- ✓ **Early Richmond.** Medium, deep red, rich acid. Middle of June.
- ✓ **English Morello.** Large, dark red, pleasant acid. Last of July.

5 to 6 feet, 50 cents each; \$4 per 10.



Peach

(All our Peaches are free-stone varieties.)

- ✓ **Carman.** Large, broad, oval-shaped peach, creamy white flesh, spicy and good. Suited to low, wet land. Ripens toward the end of July.
- ✓ **Champion.** Very large, white, red cheek, delicious. Late July.
- ✓ **Crawford's Early.** Very large, yellow, red cheek, sweet and rich. Middle of August.
- ✓ **Crawford's Late.** Very large, yellow, red cheek, delicious. Late September.
- ✓ **Elberta.** Very large, yellow, red cheek, juicy, rich. Middle of August.
- ✓ **Mountain Rose.** Medium, white, red cheek, sweet. First of August.
- ✓ **Oldmixon.** Large, yellowish white, red cheek, pleasant. September.
- ✓ **Stump the World.** Very large, creamy white, red cheek, delicious. September.
- ✓ **Yellow St. John.** Large, yellow, sweet. July. Clean, healthy, thrifty trees, 35 cents each; \$2.80 per 10.

Standard Pear

- ✓ **Bartlett.** Large, clear yellow, highly aromatic. September.
- ✓ **Beurre d'Anjou.** Large, yellowish green, delicious flavor. Fall.

- ✓ **Clapp's Favorite.** Large, pale yellow, sweet. August.
- ✓ **Howell.** Medium, pale yellow, mildly sub-acid. September.
- ✓ **Kieffer.** Large, golden yellow, sweet. October.
- ✓ **Lawrence.** Medium, lemon-yellow, sweet. December.
- ✓ **Seckel.** Small, yellowish russet, spicy flavor. August to October.
- ✓ **Seckel, Worden's.** Medium, yellowish russet, spicy. October.
- ✓ **Sheldon.** Medium, greenish-yellow, rich and aromatic. October.
- ✓ **Vermont Beauty.** Medium, yellow, red cheek, rich. October.

5 to 6 feet, 75 cents each; \$6 per 10.

Dwarf Pear

These dwarf-growing pears are particularly suited to small yards, where they will come into bearing size without occupying much room.

- ✓ **Bartlett.** Large, clear yellow, highly aromatic. September.
- ✓ **Beurre d'Anjou.** Large, yellowish green, delicious. Fall.
- ✓ **Duchess.** Very large, dull greenish yellow, excellent. October.
- ✓ **Clapp's Favorite.** Large, pale yellow, sweet. August.
- ✓ **Lawrence.** Medium, lemon-yellow, sweet. December.
- ✓ **Seckel.** Small, yellowish-russet, spicy flavor. August to October.

Stocky trees, 50 cents each; \$4 per 10.

Plum

European Varieties.

- ✓ **German Prune.** Large, purple, sweet. September.
- ✓ **Lombard.** Medium, delicate violet, delicious. August.
- ✓ **Reine Claude.** Large, green gage, excellent. Late September.

Japanese Varieties.

- ✓ **Abundance.** Large, cherry red, sweet. August.
- ✓ **Burbank.** Large, cherry red, sweet. Last of August.
- ✓ **Red June.** Large, purple-red. Very early. 5 to 6 feet, 75 cents each; \$6 per 10.

Quince

- ✓ **Orange.** Large, yellow, fine. October. Stocky trees, 50 cents each; \$4 per 10.

Asparagus

- ✓ **Conover's Colossal, and Barr's Mammoth.** \$1.25 per 100.

SMALL FRUITS

Blackberry

- ✓ **Erie.** Enormously productive. Good, large, firm berries.
- ✓ **Kittatinny.** Ripens early and fruits for some time. Very popular sort.
- ✓ **Wilson's Early.** A hardy and productive variety. Fruit large, black and sweet. Good strong canes, 50 cents per 10.



Currant

- ✓ **Black Naples.** A good, dependable black.
- ✓ **Cherry.** Red. A remarkably heavy bearer. Good berry.
- ✓ **Fay's Prolific.** This red has been known for years as a dependable variety.
- ✓ **Versailles.** Red. Very good and a heavy bearer.
- ✓ **White Grape.** Unusual and the best white. Strong healthy plants, \$1 per 10.

Gooseberry

- ✓ **Columbus.** Very large and quite sweet. Approaches the old English varieties in size. \$2 per 10.
- ✓ **Downing.** A very fine green gooseberry, and bears heavily. \$1.50 per 10.
- ✓ **Industry.** A dark red variety, rich and agreeable in flavor. \$2 per 10.
- ✓ **Red Jacket.** Considered to be almost equal in size to famous English Gooseberries. Very fine, \$2 per 10.

Grape

Black

- ✓ **Caco.** A new variety, having all the good qualities of the Catawba and Concord. 50 cents each.
- ✓ **Campbell's Early.** One of the largest fruiting grapes and extremely satisfactory. 35 cents each.
- ✓ **Concord.** The well-known black grape. Can always be depended on to fruit heavily.
- ✓ **Moore's Early.** A little earlier than Concord and fruit a little larger.
- ✓ **Worden.** Bunch large and compact. Good large berries and an early fruiting variety.

Red and Purple

- ✓ **Catawba.** A very nice berry, having an unusually sweet and aromatic flesh.
- ✓ **Delaware.** The well-known small, very sweet red grape. Comes in small bunches.
- ✓ **Salem.** Berries larger than Catawba, flesh tender, juicy and sweet.

White

- ✓ **Green Mountain.** A particularly fine white grape and not well known as yet. 35 cents each; \$2.80 per 10.
- ✓ **Niagara.** This well-known white grape needs no description. It should be in every collection. Strong roots (except where specially priced), 25 cents each; \$2 per 10.

Raspberry

- ✓ **Columbian.** Excellent flavored fruit of large size. A good dark-red variety.
- ✓ **Cuthbert.** Hardy, sweet and productive. Deep crimson.
- ✓ **Golden Queen.** Large, firm berry, amber color, and of good quality.
- ✓ **Gregg.** A well-known black-cap. Fruit large and good.
- ✓ **St. Regis.** A new everbearing kind of exceptionally good quality. 25 cents each; 10 for \$1; 25 for \$2.

Rhubarb

Strong roots of fine quality, \$1.50 per 10.

Expert Gardeners

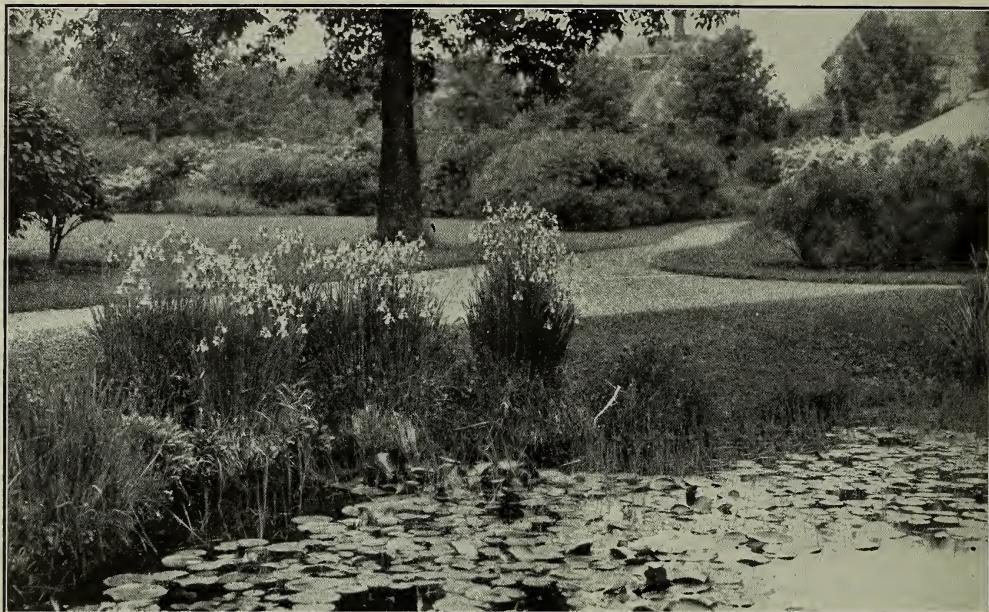
Are you in need of a good superintendent or gardener? Do you want the service of a man in whom you can place trust?

We have a file of the best practical men in this line to be had anywhere.

They are not men who have worked a year or two and consider themselves finished gardeners. They have served their term as practical men. Assistance in securing such men is rendered free of charge, and without obligations of any kind.

Our desire to assist gardeners and owners is to raise the standard of the gardeners' profession and protect the employer's interests.

Employers or gardeners are solicited to correspond with our "Gardeners' Employment Bureau."



The possibilities in artistically planting the margin of a stream or pool are unlimited. Though at one time considered an objection, such a condition is now turned into a special feature.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

This selection of hardy Herbaceous Perennials is one of which we are justly proud.

For years we have been amassing a great collection, and we have (often to the dismay of intending purchasers) usually listed everything we have.

The time has come when we can say, "Here is what you really want—at least as the founda-

tion of your garden. It is the choice of a huge collection."

We could list—we have—many, many more; but why confuse you.

Found your garden on these, then call on us for the numerous variations found in additional kinds.

This is Meehans' "True-blue" list.

Achillea—Yarrow

Achilleas are thrifty-growing plants. "The Pearl" is an excellent flower for cutting, and *A. tomentosa* for planting on rockeries where the ground is rather dry.

Achillea Ptarmica plena—"The Pearl." Double white tufts in great profusion all summer. 2 to 2½ feet.

A. tomentosa. Carpets of Yellow flowers. July. 6 inches.

Aconitum—Monkshood

The pretty blue spikes of flowers of the Monkshood are well suited for a place in the hardy garden.

Aconitum Napellus—Blue Aconite. Blue. August and September. 3 to 4 feet.

Agrostemma

Masses of these flowers add a dash of brilliant

color to a planting that is not equalled by any other flower.

Agrostemma coronaria—Rose Campion. Velvety crimson. June and July. 1½ to 2 feet.

A. Flos-Jovis—Flower of Jove. Cerise. May. Flowers in clusters. June and July. 1 to 1½ feet.

Alyssum

Alyssum saxatile compactum. Sheets of canary yellow. April and May. 9 inches.

Anchusa

Anchusa Dropmorei. A new perennial of sterling merit. Gentian-blue flowers, in long sprays, the equal of Larkspur. June and July. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cents each.

Anemone—Windflower

Flowers quite like a dainty, single rose.

There are no flowers superior to the Anemones

for cutting. The Japanese kinds are especially valuable for this purpose, as they bloom late in the fall, when flowers are getting scarce. Plant them in spring for the best results.

Anemone Japonica, in the following varieties:

Alba. Beautiful, single, pure white.

Alice. An improvement on Queen Charlotte, which it much resembles. Silvery pink, with carmine luster.

Lord Ardilaun. Single, pure white.

Queen Charlotte. Semi-double, silvery pink.

Rosea superba. Delicate silvery rose.

Rubra. Double red.

Whirlwind. Semi-double, white. All bloom from September to November. 2 to 3 feet.

A. sylvestris—Snowdrop Windflower. Single, white. May and June. 1 foot.

A. sylvestris fl. pl. Double white, May and June. 1 foot.



The rich, striking blue spikes of flowers of the Anchusa are indeed equal to the Larkspur in beauty.

Aquilegia—Columbine

Too well known to need much description. No hardy garden is complete without them. *A. vulgaris* is perhaps the freest growing sort.

Aquilegia Canadensis—Red Columbine. Bright red and yellow. Good for naturalizing in rocky places. April to June. 1½ to 2½ feet.

A. chrysanthia—Golden Columbine. Very free, and a reliable sort. Yellow. May to July. 2½ to 3 feet.

A. vulgaris—Common Columbine. Various colors. April to June. 2 to 3 feet.

A. vulgaris grandiflora alba. White, April to June. 2 to 2½ feet.

Arabis—Rock Cress

An excellent rock plant, smothering the ground with flowers in early spring. An improved variety.

Arabis albida superba. White. April. ½ foot.

Armeria—Thrift

Armeria Laucheana. Red. May and June. 9 inches.

A dainty rock or border plant, bearing little, round balls of flowers on slender stems, rising from shapely "cushions" of foliage.

Improvement over *maritima*.

Asclepias—Butterfly Plant

Asclepias tuberosa. Orange. July and August. 1 to 1½ feet.

Bright-orange blossoms of unusual beauty and long-lasting quality. Spreading branches make it very effective.

Astilbe

Astilbe Davidii. New, from China. Violet-rose. July and August. 5 to 6 feet.

A beautiful perennial, larger, but resembling the *Spiraea*; forced at Easter.

Aster—Michælmas Daisy

Our gardens could not dispense with these plants. They are peculiarly American and keep the garden gay through the fall months.

We are particularly pleased with our well-selected collection, which contains only the best varieties. Do not confuse these "single" Asters with China Asters, which are not hardy.

They flower and grow in great profusion.

Aster alpina—Early Dwarf Aster. Light blue. May and June. 6 to 9 inches.

A. amethystinus. Clear blue. September and October. 2½ to 3 feet.

A. laevis. Lavender. September and October. 2½ to 3 feet.

A. Novæ-Angliæ—New England Aster. Erect growth. Purple. September and October. 3½ to 4 feet.

A. Novæ-Angliæ rosea. Rosy-pink. September and October. 3½ to 4 feet.



The Japanese Anemones are indispensable in the perennial garden in the Fall when flowers are scarce.



The beautiful, delicate bell flowers of *Campanula persicifolia*—violet blue in color.

A. Novæ-Angliae "Edna Mercia." Deep rose. September and October. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

A. Novi-Belgii "Robert Parker." Pale heliotrope. September and October. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet.

A. Ptarmicoides. White, very distinct, with a long season of bloom. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

Baptisia—False Indigo

Baptisia australis. Blooms in May and June. Blue. 2 to 3 feet. Very attractive, blue pea-shaped blossom coming in short spikes. Nice, lasting foliage. Will stand partial shade.

Bellis—English Daisies

Excellent plants for edging beds. Well known to all who have gardens.

Bellis perennis—English Daisy. Various colors. April to July. 6 inches.

Bocconia—Plume Poppy

A noble-looking plant, well adapted for shrubby beds or to plant where a bold group is wanted.

Bocconia cordata. White. July. 6 to 8 feet. Flowers in loose plumes, followed by buff seeds.

Boltonia—Starwort

Resemble the Asters. Excellent for massing. *Boltonia latisquama*. Pink. August and September. 5 to 6 feet.

Callirhoe—Poppy Mallow

Callirhoe involucrata. Trailing. Brilliant crimson. July and August.

Campanula—Bell Flower

All the Bell Flowers are good; some, like the *C. carpatica*, are low growing, while others, like *C. pyramidalis*, throw up immense spikes of bloom. A hardy garden is incomplete without a good showing of these charming perennials. The tall ones are grand for cutting purposes.

Campanula Carpatica—The dainty Hare Bell. Blue. July to September. 6 inches.

C. Carpatica alba. White. July to September. 6 inches.

C. glomerata Dahirica—Clustered Bell Flower. Violet-blue. June and July. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

C. latifolia macrantha. Dark blue. May and June. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

C. rotundifolia—Scotch Hare Bell. Clear blue. June to September. 9 inches to 1 foot.

Centaurea—Perennial Corn Flower

An indispensable group of excellent perennials. Well known to all flower lovers. Good foliage; large flowers.

Centaurea macrocephala. Large yellow, globular heads. July. 2 feet.

C. montana—Perennial Corn Flower. Blue. June to September. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

C. montana alba. White. June to September. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Cerastium—Snow-in-Summer

Cerastium tomentosum Biebersteinii. An improved variety. White. April and May. 6 inches.

Excellent for rock-garden use.

Chrysanthemum

Our entire collection of Chrysanthemums, consisting only of the hardy kinds, should not be confounded with the large flowering varieties usually grown in the greenhouses, as very few of these would stand the winter out of doors.

The hardy Chrysanthemums are equally good for pot culture and planting out in the garden. What they lack in size they certainly gain in quantity, for the blooms are so numerous as to completely cover the plant.

Our collection consists of many varieties, of every conceivable form and shade of color, and obtained at great expense from every possible source, so that we have every reason to believe that we have the finest collection in the country.

We cannot recommend them too highly, as they are indispensable where cut flowers are wanted in the late fall. The early frosts do not injure them and it is not an uncommon sight to see them blooming when all other flowers are completely killed.

Let us make the selection for you; we will send you an assortment that will undoubtedly please.

Among the foremost may be mentioned:

Allentown. Golden bronze, semi-double, 2-inch diameter.

Autumn Queen. Large, rosy pink.

A. Neilson. Bright wine color with silvery reverse petals. New, large and distinctive.

Baby. Golden yellow, button type.

Boston. Semi-double, splendid golden bronze or old gold.

Bradshaw. Large, full, silvery-pink flower.

Brown Bessie. Beautiful, garnet-brown button flower.

Daisy. Tall, extra large, single, white, yellow center.

Eva. Large, true anemone flower, rose-pink.

Fremy. Beautiful terra cotta, large, full flower of great beauty.

Globe d'Or. Large, bushy, clear lemon-yellow.

Gloriosa. Large, double, wine-colored, pencilled white. Suggests cactus dahlia.

Golden Gate. Large, semi-double, bright yellow, full center.

Golden Mile. Martha. Small, double, clear orange yellow.

Golden Pheasant. Small, rich, yellow, reddish-brown center.

Henrietta. Bronze, yellow edge.

Hindu. Semi-double, scarlet-bronze, yellow center.

Hijos. Beautiful primrose-pink, opening lighter.

James Boone. Pure white, of good size.

Johnson's Favorite. Very large, rosy pink, double.

Julia Lagravere. Large, rich, velvety maroon.

Lady Naylor. Large, double, soft LaFrance pink.

Lilia. Double, rich, velvety scarlet. Tall.

May Suydam. Glorious, large, rich bronze flower, 3 to 3½ inches in diameter. Incurred petals.

Mercedes. Semi-double, pure white, yellow center. Large flower.

Model. Small, round, pure white. Early. Flowers in cluster.

Mrs. Porter. Good, bright bronze.

Mrs. Vincent. Large, rich magenta, 2 in.

Painted Lady. Semi-double, light pink, shaded white.

Radiance. Semi-double, light pink, shaded darker. Yellow center.

Reliance. Semi-double, rich cream, yellow center. Large flower.

Rosamond. 1 to 1¼-in. Plum color in bud, opening pink, overlaid with smoke.

Souer Melaine. Large, pure white. Splendid.

Strathmeath. Large, clear pink.

Sunset. Medium, single scarlet, clear yellow center. A striking flower.

Yellow Gem. Pure yellow, large, full flowers, 2 inches across.

Chrysanthemum "Shasta Daisy." A Burbank production of merit. Large, white. June to September. 1½ to 2 feet.

10 plants, your selection, \$ 1.20

50 plants, your selection, 5.00

250 plants, your selection, 18.75

Clematis—Bush Clematis

Uncommon but worthy of a place in every hardy border. They bloom well.

Clematis Davidiana. Blue flowers suggestive of the Hyacinth. Excellent foliage. July to September. 2 to 3 feet.

C. recta. White, star-shaped flowers. June and July. 1½ to 2 feet.



The dear, old-fashioned Chrysanthemums with their distinctive pungent fragrance cry for a place in every garden and should be there.

Strong, well-rooted plants, 15 cents each. Postpaid to any point, 20 cents each.



Foxgloves—the real, old-fashioned flowers of our grandmother's garden. They will always be popular.

Convallaria—Lily-of-the-Valley

Almost indispensable for the shaded spot, and well known to all.

Convallaria majalis. White bells. April and May. 6 inches.

Clumps, 25 cents each; pips, \$5 per 100.

Coreopsis

Always included in a collection of perennials. The yellow, cosmos-like blossoms come in profusion all summer.

Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. Yellow. June to September. 1½ to 2 feet.

Delphinium—Larkspur

Rich, stately, showy flowers, associated with hardy gardens for years. Excellent for cutting.

We have some wonderfully fine strains.

Delphinium Chinense—Chinese Larkspur. Free-flowering. Dwarf. Blue. June to August. 1½ to 2 feet.

D. Chinense album. White. June to August. 1½ to 2 feet

D. elatum—English Larkspur. Various blue shades. June to August. 4 to 5 feet.

D. formosum. Indigo. A favorite shade. June to August. 3 feet.

Dianthus—Scotch Pink and Sweet William

A description of these well-known and indispensable garden flowers is unnecessary.

Dianthus barbatus—Sweet William. Various colors. May to July. 1 to 1½ feet.

D. plumarius diadematis—China Pinks. Semi-double, clove-fragrant flowers in all colors. May and June. 9 inches.

Dianthus plumarius—Scotch Pink, in the following varieties:

Carmen. Good, showy pink. Double.

Her Majesty. Pure white. Double.

Lord Lyons. Rosy crimson. Double.

Perpetual Snow. Excellent pure white. Double.

Variabilis. White and maroon.

Dicentra—Bleeding Heart

A well-known, early spring flower, one of the most useful for cutting.

Dicentra spectabilis—Dutchman's Breeches. Pink. April to June. 1½ to 2 feet.

Dictamnus—Gas Plant

Excellent foliage and splendid flowers, which are said to exhale a luminating gas.

Dictamnus Fraxinella. Red. May to July. 1 to 2 feet.

25 cents each.

D. Fraxinella alba. White flowers, otherwise same as above.

25 cents each.

Digitalis—Foxglove

Partial to a cool, somewhat shaded, position. Old garden favorites that cannot be dispensed with in the perennial border. Flowers in showy spikes.

Digitalis grandiflora. Yellow. Uncommon. June and July. 2 to 3 feet.



The bright yellow, daisy-like blossoms are open in very early spring.



Helenium Hoopesii. Strikingly bright orange flowers in April. An unusual flower.

D. lanata. New. Gray tipped, white. June and July. 1 to 1½ feet.

D. purpurea—Old-fashioned Foxglove. Purple, dark-spotted. June and July. 3 to 4 feet.

D. purpurea alba. White variety of the above.

Doronicum—Leopard's Bane

Yellow blossoms like large daisies in early spring. Fine for cutting, each flower lasting an unusual length of time. A neat plant, the flower stems rising direct from the ground leaves.

Doronicum plantagineum excelsum. Yellow. April to June. 2 to 2½ feet.

Echinacea—Cone Flower

A charming flower, individual blooms, persisting for weeks in good condition. A group in a setting of other good foliage plants is very striking.

Echinacea purpurea. A very unusual and attractive shade of purple; cone center of rich old-gold. July to October. 2 to 3 feet.

Epimedium—Bishop's Hat

Dwarf plants with very attractive foliage, suitable for moist, shaded situations.

Epimedium niveum. White. April - May. 6 to 10 inches.

Eupatorium—Hardy Ageratum

Excellent flowering effects in September from these.

Eupatorium ageratoides—Thoroughwort. White. September. 3 feet.

E. coelestinum—Hardy Ageratum. Very showy. Blue. September and October. 1½ to 2 feet.

Funkia—August or Plantain Lily

The Day Lilies are very attractive, both in flowers and foliage, and thrive well in damp and partially shaded places, although they will grow in almost any locality.

Funkia cœrulea. Neat foliage. Blue. July and August. 1½ feet.

F. cordifolia. Large heart-shaped leaves, light purple flowers. July and August. 1½ to 2 feet.

F. sub-cordata grandiflora. Large leaves and very large white flowers. A famous door-yard plant. August and September. 1½ to 2 feet.

F. undulata variegata. Excellent for edging. Brightly variegated narrow leaves. Blue flowers.

Gaillardia—Blanket Flower

No plant in the hardy flower-garden gives more satisfaction than the Gaillardia. It flowers in great profusion nearly all summer long. The long, dry spells affect it very little, and except in very wet places, it will grow anywhere.

Gaillardia grandiflora compacta. Crimson and yellow. Curiously striped "daisies." July to September. 1½ feet.



An attractive combination has been made of the Maiden Hair Fern and the *Helleborus niger*, or Christmas Rose. The frost has hardly left the ground before the latter makes a display which gladdens those who have grown weary of the Winter.



A superb flower for cutting in late autumn.
Helianthus Maximiliana.

Geranium—Stork's Bill

A low-growing form, very free-flowering and attractive. Good foliage which sets off the unusual color of the flowers.

Geranium sanguineum. Deep rose. June to September. 1 to 1½ feet.

Geum

A very attractive rock or garden plant, rather unknown.

Geum coccineum atrosanguineum. Scarlet. June and July. 9 inches.

G. Heldrichi. Orange. June and July. 6 inches.

Gypsophila—Baby's Breath

Loose, feathery white flowers highly suitable for bouquet purposes.

Gypsophila cerastoides. Light pink. June to August. 3 inches.

G. paniculata. Grows in loose masses of foliage and flowers. Indispensable where a "grow-as-it-will" plant is in keeping. White July and August. 2 to 3 feet.

G. repens. A creeping form, excellent for rock and garden work. Myriads of tiny white flowers.

G. repens rosea. A splendid pink form of the one above.

Helleborus—Christmas Rose

Valued for the early spring blossoms. Somewhat difficult to grow, but every one is eager for it.

Helleborus niger. White. March and April. 6 to 9 inches.

Strong plants, 50 cents each.

Helenium—Sneezewort

Where a large mass of bloom is required, the Heleniums are fine subjects, especially *H. autumnale* and *H. grandicephalum striatum*, as they give a solid blaze of color, and form huge heads of small "daisies" on sturdy stalks, completely hiding the foliage.

Helenium autumnale superbum. Yellow. August. 3 to 4 feet.

H. autumnale rubrum. New maroon. August. 3 to 4 feet.

H. grandicephalum striatum. Brown and yellow. August. 3 to 4 feet.

H. Hoopesii. A grand, orange-colored kind flowering in June. 2 to 2½ feet.

H. Riverton Beauty. A new and improved sort. Yellow. August. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each.

Helianthus—Perennial Sunflower

The perennial sunflowers are so well known as to need but little description; all, without exception, are good for cutting. They have not the large, coarse heads of the common, annual sunflower. The double *decapetalus* are like yellow Dahlias.

Helianthus decapetalus—Soleil d'Or. Double yellow. July and August. 3 feet.

H. decapetalus multiflorus maximus. Double yellow. August and September. 5 to 6 feet.

H. Maximiliana. Fine for fall decorations. Long sprays studded with flowers. Single yellow. September and October. 6 feet.

H. orgyalis. Much admired for the curious narrow leaves which thickly clothe long stems with a singular and graceful effect. Neat yellow single flowers in profusion. September and October. 6 to 8 feet.

Heliopsis—Ox Eye

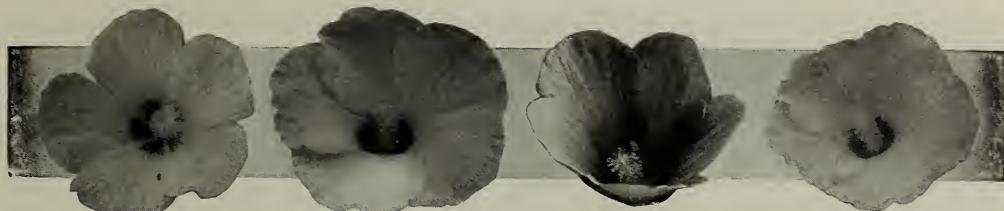
Heliopsis is very like the perennial sunflower. It flowers for a long period in midsummer when flowers are scarce. Good for cutting.

Heliopsis Pitcheriana. Orange. June to August. 3 to 4 feet.

H. scabra major. New and choice. Orange. June to August. 3 to 4 feet.

Hemerocallis—Day Lily

The Hemerocallis, or bronze and yellow Day Lilies, are among the most popular of hardy plants, and if all the kinds are planted will give a succession of bloom all summer long. The long stems elevate the showy flowers well above the foliage. All are robust growers and satisfactory in every way. Do not confuse with Funkia.



The exquisite blossoms possible from Meehan's true Mallow Marvels—the new, wonderful perennial creation of the 20th Century.

Hemerocallis Dumortieri. Rich, cadium-yellow, very dwarf. June. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

H. flava—Lemon Day Lily. A lovely flower, nicely formed and fragrant. Yellow. June. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

H. fulva—Tawny Day Lily. A sturdy kind. Bronze. July. 3 to 4 feet.

H. fulva fl. pl. (Kwanso). Bronze. Double. July and August. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Meehan's Hybrids. Beautiful large flowers, very fragrant and persistent bloomers. 25 cents each. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. June and later.

H. Thunbergii. Narrow leaves. Later than all to flower. Yellow. July. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

Heuchera—Alum Root

Lovely little plants with the daintiest of flowers imaginable, borne in delicate sprays. A striking color. Very free flowering. Use in the rock garden or semi-shaded spots anywhere. Nice foliage.

Heuchera sanguinea—Coral Bells. Bright coral-red. May to July. 1 foot.

H. sanguinea maxima. Bright coral red, large flowers. June and July. 1 to 2 feet.

Hibiscus—Mallow

The Hibiscus are not of much use for cutting, but for planting in a damp place, along streams, or in positions where large, showy plants are required, they are unexcelled.

In the creation and introduction of *Meehan's Mallow Marvels* the uses to which these plants could be put and their great superiority over the others have caused them to supplant the native kinds.

We therefore only offer the true "Mallow Marvels," which we introduced.

Our stock is the finest to be had anywhere. If you do not know what sterling plants they are write us for a full description.

	2-year Roots	3-year Roots
	each per 10	each per 10
Pink Marvels	\$0.50	\$4.00
Soft shades of pink.		
White Marvels50	4.00
White and very pale-tinted kinds.		
Red Marvels75	6.00
Vivid shades of red.		

Hollyhock

The stately Hollyhock is more popular than ever, although it is perhaps one of the oldest of garden plants. The supply of roots is always

uncertain. Orders should be placed early. Leave selection of color to us, if possible. All flower from June to August and grow 6 to 8 feet.

Hollyhock—Double. Rosette flowers in white, pink, red, maroon and yellow.

H. Single. In all shades, mixed colors.

Iberis—Hardy Candytuft

Iberis sempervirens superba. An imported form. White. April and May. 6 to 9 inches.

Excellent for bordering or rock garden use.

Inula—Elecampane

Inula Britannica. Yellow. July to September. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

Uncommon garden plant, good for cutting.

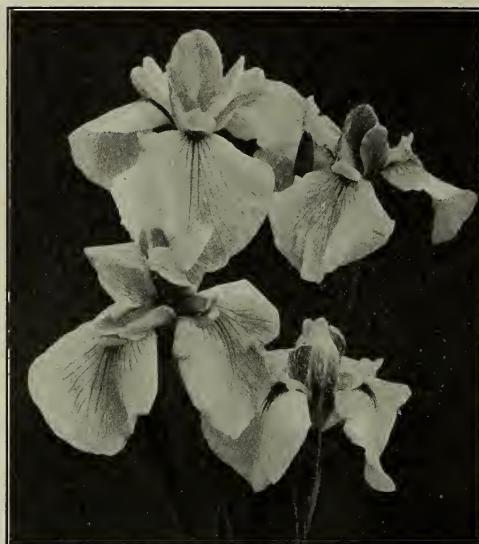
Iris—Flags or Fleur-de-Lis

A good collection of Iris is a garden in itself. Truly they are of the most beautiful of flowers.

Justly has it been termed the "Poor Man's Or-



The German Flag cannot be excelled for cutting purposes. Every cutting border should have some.



Our Japanese Iris are A-1 as regards quality of varieties.
We do not confuse you with the names.

chid," on account of the ease with which it may be successfully grown.

There are several main groups as well as additional species, each having distinctive merits, all combining to make a superb family of hardy plants unsurpassed by any other.

Iris Germanica—German Iris

This versatile group of Iris cannot be too highly recommended. They are to be seen in May loaded down with their exquisite blooms, thriving in situations of all kinds. Never are they indifferent to good treatment, and the seeker after blossoms will be well repaid in using them.

We have a splendid collection of tested varieties ready to give prompt and pleasing results. Here are a few of the most pleasing. In describing the varieties, S., indicates standard or upright petals; F. fall or drooping petals.

Alex. von Humboldt. S., light blue; F., dark purple. An Iris of beautiful appearance.

Bacchus. A white Iris, with a delicate lavender edging to the petals.

Celeste. Delicate, light lavender blue.

Coelestine. Soft, pleasing lavender shade.

Josephine. Very fine, rich purple.

Lady Alice. S., lavender; F., purple.

Lady Frances. Pale blue with a faint tint of lavender. Petals delicate like gauzy silk. Large flower.

Lady Stumpp. Lavender petals in center, F., dark blue.

L'Interessante. S., white, tinted pale blue; F., dark purple, edging white.

Lilaceous. S., lavender; F., dark purple with pronounced veining.

Marie. S., lavender; F., lavender, shading to blue.

Purpurea. Rich, royal purple. A splendid Iris.

Purpurescens. S., buff; F., very dark purple. Quite distinct.

Rosamond. S., lavender; F., tinged pink.

Silver King. A superb white Iris, with a faint blue tinge, noticeable on close inspection. Fragrant and indispensable in a collection.

Stenophylla. S., blue; F., darker blue. Good.

Iris Lævigata (Kæmpferi)—Japanese Iris

Flower in July after the German Iris have long finished their bloom. Do well in moist situations, developing flowers of great size and wonderful colors.

Our stock of these superb, July-flowering Iris are the equal of any to be had anywhere.

It is useless to list them by their original Japanese names, the very spelling of which is an ordeal.

Let us know what special colors you desire, if you have a preference, or allow us to make you up a good group. In either case you will be well pleased.

Additional Kinds

Iris pallida Dalmatica. A superb Iris for cutting. S., fine, soft lavender; F., deeper lavender. Flower large and graceful. 25 cents each.

I. pallida "Queen of May." A lovely, soft pink, tinted with a touch of lilac.



The hardy Sweet Pea, which comes in clusters instead of a single blossom on a stem.



The Lilies are at home in such a location as this, where they may have their roots shaded, but raise their heads above the plants to better display their exquisite blossoms.

I. pseud-Acorus. Excellent for water courses. Grows luxuriantly, has excellent foliage and bears medium sized, bright yellow blossoms.

I. pumila. A pretty dwarf Iris that blooms soon after the snowdrop. Assorted colors.

I. Sibirica—Siberian Iris. Just the Iris for moist situations, as are the varieties below. Foliage narrow; flowers, though small, come in abundance. Flowers rich blue.

I. Sibirica orientale. Rich, reddish purple blossoms. A splendid Iris.

I. Sibirica orientale "Snow Queen." Most enchanting, pure white. Group with either of the two mentioned above. 25 cents each.

Lathyrus—Perennial Pea

A real gem among perennials. The individual blossom is exactly the same as a Pink Sweet Pea. Instead of coming singly, however, the display is made doubly beautiful and very striking by a number of the flowers being clustered together. There is no fragrance to the flower. The rich, dark-green foliage is handsome and forms a background for the floral display. It is almost evergreen. Use it for gracefully falling over a wall. On a bank it is splendid, and tied to a stake or trellis it is handsome: grows luxuriantly in any case. It is a perfectly hardy perennial.

Lathyrus latifolius grandiflorus. Pink. June to August. 5 to 6 feet.

L. latifolius grandiflorus albus. A white variety of the above.

Lavandula—Lavender

The lavender bears those familiar fragrant spikes of flowers, so useful for the linen closet. Gray, evergreen foliage.

Lavandula vera—English Sweet Lavender. Lavender. July and August. 2 to 3 feet.

Liatris—Blazing Star

The long spikes of showy purple flowers very much resemble shooting rockets. A striking border plant.

Liatris pycnostachya. Purple. July and August. 4 feet.

Lilium—Lily

Nodding their graceful heads in mid-summer, filling the air with fragrance and producing wonderful results, the graceful American and Japanese Lilies fill a distinct position in the hardy garden of to-day.

Though thousands are now planted annually, we predict they will be far more popular in a few years, when they become better known.

In solid beds the display is gorgeous, and yet, occupying such small space and thriving as they do in a semi-shaded situation, they are happy among shrubs or rhododendrons, where they can raise their heads above the plants and flower in all their glory.

Give lilies a good, well-drained soil. Avoid the use of fresh tank manure; let it be well rotted and liberally mixed with sand and leaf soil. In fact, it is a good plan to surround each bulb with sand when planting.

Lilium auratum—Gold-banded Lily of Japan. Pure white with gold band. Huge flowers.

20 cents each; \$1.75 per 10; \$15 per 100.

L. Batmanniae. Rich apricot.

25 cents each; \$2 per 10; \$15 per 100.

L. candidum—Madonna Lily. Fragrant, pure white. Tall. Very hardy and lasting.

15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10 per 100.

L. canadense—Wild Meadow Lily. Orange yellow. Small, but attractive.

10 cents each; 80 cents per 10; \$7.50 per 100.

L. elegans. Various colors. Dwarf. Plant at front.

15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10 per 100.



The bright, vivid scarlet heads of blossoms of *Lychnis chalcedonica* dominate the garden when in flower.

L. longiflorum—Easter Lily. Pure White. 20 cents each; \$1.75 per 10; \$15 per 100.

L. speciosum album—White Japanese Lily. All the *speciosums* are lovely, the flowers on branching stems, gracefully suspended. 25 cents each; \$2 per 10; \$15 per 100.

L. speciosum Melpomene. Bright, rich red. 20 cents each; \$1.75 per 10; \$15 per 100.

L. speciosum roseum. Fragrant rose-colored Lily. 25 cents each; \$2 per 10; \$15 per 100.

L. superbum—Turk's Cap Lily. Tall. A much-admired native. 12 cents each; \$1 per 10; \$8 per 100.

L. tenuifolium—Coral Lily. Narrow leaves. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10 per 100.

L. tigrinum splendens—Improved Tiger Lily. Tall. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

L. umbellatum. Large, various colored lilies. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10 per 100.

Fall, of course, is the accepted time in which to plant out the bulbs, but in the spring we invariably have a splendid collection of potted lily bulbs, well rooted, ready to give immediate flower same season.

Linum—Flax Plant

Linum perenne—Blue Flax Plant. A graceful little plant with a profusion of dainty flowers of the loveliest porcelain blue. June. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

Lobelia—Cardinal Flower

Lobelia cardinalis—Cardinal Flower. Most brilliant of all flowers. Might be termed "Hardy Scarlet Sage." Loves moisture. Bright scarlet spikes. August. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Lupinus—Lupine

The bright display possible with these grand plants accounts for their popularity.

Lupinus polyphyllus—Purple Lupine. Very bold growth. Purple. May and June. 2 to 3 feet.

L. polyphyllus—White Lupine. White. May and June. 2 to 3 feet.

Lychnis

This genus includes such old friends as the Mullein Pink, Ragged Robin, Maltese Cross, Scarlet Lightning, Flower of Jove and others. All good, showy things and very reliable.

Lychnis chalcedonica—Scarlet Lightning. A mass of it is a wonderful sight. Vivid scarlet. July. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

L. Haageana—Maltese Cross. Large flowers. Various colors. June and July. 6 to 9 inches.

L. Flos-cuculi—Ragged Robin. Very showy in masses. Pink. June. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Lysimachia—Gooseneck

Lysimachia clethroides—Gooseneck. White flower spikes curiously curved. July to September. 2 to 3 feet.

Good for cutting. Strong growing and looks well massed. Lasting flowers.

L. verticillata. Yellow. July. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

Lythrum—Loosestrife

Good for using in moist situations as well as in dryer places.

Lythrum Salicaria is best known, but the following is an improvement:

L. Salicaria roseum superbum. Rose. July and August. 4 to 5 feet.



The beauty of the double Peony will never be questioned though the single forms may become popular.



Note the bright display of blossoms in this garden though it is only May. This alone shows the possibilities of the paeony in landscape gardening.

Mentha—Mint

The well-known mint of the herb garden.

Mentha crispa. A pretty crested form of the common mint.

Monarda—Bergamot

Oswego Tea and Bee Balm. A real old-fashioned favorite. The one we list is the best; we do not catalogue the others.

Monarda didyma splendens. A curious flower in ragged heads. Striking color. Scarlet. July and August. 2 to 3 feet.

Myosotis—Forget-me-not

Mycsotis palustris semperflorens. Likes moisture. Blue. April to July. 6 inches.

Enothera—Evening Primrose

Very showy perennials, free-flowering and excellent for cutting purposes. Flowers are like small poppies.

Enothera Missouriensis. Good for rockeries. Very large yellow flowers. June to September. 6 inches.

E. speciosa. White. June to August. 1 to 1½ feet.

E. Youngii. Yellow. June to August. 1½ to 2 feet.

Paeony

When it comes to Paeonies, we don't acknowledge any stock superior to ours, but know that few are as good. At this writing we have one hundred and sixty-one beautiful, distinct named kinds.

These have been picked from double that number. We have trial grounds on which we grow them to find out if they are suitable for cataloguing.

Some years ago we made careful preparations to grow a large stock of first-class quality plants. We went out into the Middle West, and from the late well-known paeony specialist, H. A. Terry, secured his whole collection—thousands of wonderful kinds of Paeonies.

These we have carefully grown and tested, and to-day have them carefully tabulated and classified. With these we grouped some of the most satisfactory known kinds—those which you will see in the best collections grown by paeony enthusiasts.

Not only are our varieties first in quality, but they are good roots from which speedy results may be had. Get freshly dug roots, like these of ours, in preference to the dry roots so frequently sold to the public. A shriveled tuber is bound to be devitalized to a certain degree.

Paeonies begin to grow very early, so that if planted in the spring it should be done just as



The old-fashioned, hardy garden Phlox. An indispensable mid-summer perennial.

soon as the frost is out of the ground. As a rule, fall planting is to be preferred.

Paeonia officinalis fl. pl.—Old-fashioned Early Paeony. Crimson, early May. 25 cents.

P. tenuifolia fl. pl.—Fennel-leaved Paeony. Full double crimson flowers. Earliest of paeonies. Distinctive because of the beautiful fern foliage. Totally unlike any other paeony. 50 cents.

Popular Named Paeonies

Space will not permit listing any but a limited few of the better kind. If you seek a wide selection ask for our complete list.

Canari. Guard petals white, center amber white. 25 cents each.

Duchess de Nemours. Large, sulphur white, very fragrant. \$1 each.

Duchesse d'Orleans. A remarkably fine paeony. Large, full, well-formed flower, deep, carmine pink suffused with pink and salmon in the center with noticeable violet tints. \$1.25 each.

Festiva Maxima. As near a perfect paeony as one could desire. Full double flower. Of large size. It is pure white except for a few flecks of crimson on some of the center petals. 50 cents. Worth double the sum.

General Grant. (T) Terry may well have felt proud of this exquisite flower. Large, double blossom of rich blood-red. A strong-growing plant and very free flowering. \$1 each.

Grandiflora. (Richardson's) A bright, flesh pink flower of double form and immense size. Late and quite fragrant. \$1 each.

Leslie. A good, showy, double crimson paeony, inner petals tipped lighter. Fine. Free flowering and excellent foliage. 50 cents.

Lutetiana. White, flushed pink, large with fine form. 50 cents each.

Meissonier. Purple-crimson. A very fine dark paeony, fragrant and of good size. \$1 each.

Nellie. Blush white, center petals fringed. 75 cents each.

Robert Burns. Rosy-purple, center petals tipped white. \$1 each.

Reine des Francaise. Guard petals rose, with center white, shaded yellow. 75 cents.

Tricolor Grandiflora. Outer petals good, deep rose, center shading to salmon and lighter. 50 cents.

Victoria Tricolor. Large, deep rose, center pink shaded yellow or straw. Standard variety. 50 cents.

Mixed. These are excellent plants, all good kinds of which we have lost the names. Here is an opportunity to get some at a low figure. 25 cents each; \$2 per 10; \$15 per 100.

Papaver—Poppy

Reasonable, indeed, is the enthusiasm of the lover of poppies—the rich Oriental kind, with their huge, gorgeous blooms.

The Iceland Poppies deserve praise for their attractive flowers, which come in great profusion.

Papaver nudicaule—Iceland Poppy. Yellow or white. May to July. 6 inches to 1 foot.

P. orientale—Oriental Poppy. Huge scarlet flowers. June, 2 to 2½ feet.

P. orientale "Livermore." Blood red. June 2 to 2½ feet.

P. orientale—Princess Ena. Clear apricot-pink. 25 cents each.

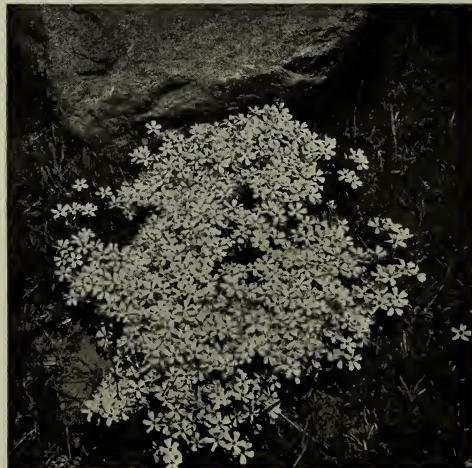
P. orientale "Royal Scarlet." Intense scarlet. June, 2 to 2½ feet.

Pentstemon—Beard Tongue

Excellent for massing or border planting. One can also get such lovely flowers for cutting, in a quantity of shades.

Pentstemon barbatus coccineus. Long, narrow, tubular flowers, clothing long graceful stems. Brilliant scarlet. June to August. 3 to 4 feet.

P. Digitalis. Quite different from the preceding. More like a Phlox in effect. White. June and July. 3 to 3½ feet.



One of the best flowers for a ground carpet is the Mountain Pink or Moss Pink—*Phlox subulata* in variety.

Phlox

Phlox are a garden in themselves. There is nothing quite equal to them in all-round good qualities.

Formerly they consisted of white and a few dull shades of pink and purple, but not so now. There are varieties of the most vivid crimson, the clearest and softest shades of pink, clear mauves and purples, and snowy white.

The colors are apt to deteriorate in old plants. The secret of success is keep your plants young.

Under this general head come the Mountain Pinks of early spring, and *P. divaricata*, the blue or pale lilac Phlox, so useful for massing.

Phlox decussata—Hardy Garden Phlox. Under this classification are the popular, named Phlox in a great variety. Among the best may be listed:

Baron Van Dedem. Cochineal-red with salmon shadings.

Bridesmaid. White, with petunia center.

Champs Elysees. A true petunia color, fades to purple and white.

Embrazement. Salmon-copper, purple center.

Epopee. Red violet, fiery center.

Gen. Chanzy. Fiery orange, deep carmine center.

Gen. Van Heutz. Salmon-red with white center.

Mrs. Jenkins. White, immense panicles, very free bloomer.

Lord Raleigh. Dark violet red.

Lothair. Brilliant salmon, cardinal eye.

Mad. P. Langier. Bright red, dark eye.

Pacha. Deep-pink, carmine eye.

Prof. Schliemann. Bright pink, crimson center.

Queen. Good pure white.

Richard Wallace. White, dark purple center.

R. P. Struthers. Rosy carmine, with claret eye.

Tower of Eiffel. Pink, petunia center.

Wm. Robinson. Carmine pink.

Phlox argillacea. New. A charming native Phlox. 35 cents each.

Phlox subulata—Mountain Pink. Low creeping. Showy carpets of color in early spring.

In the following varieties:

Alba. Pure white.

Brittoni. Soft pink.

Rosea. Geranium pink.

Sadie. Lavender.

Physostegia—Obedient Plant

An excellent plant, with long-flowering spikes, fine for cutting purposes.

Physostegia Virginica. Bright pink and white. August. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Platycodon—Japanese Bellflower

These are very handsome flowers, useful for cutting, and with a very prolonged flowering season, lasting from June to October. The prevailing color is blue.



Useful for cutting, and continuing to flower for some time, makes *Physostegia Virginica alba* popular.

The flowers in bud are like little balloons. One of the most satisfactory of all perennials. Dark green foliage.

Platycodon grandiflora—Balloon Flower. Blue. June to October. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

P. Mariesii. Dwarf. Blue. June to October. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

P. Mariesii alba. White. June to October. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

P. Mariesii macrantha. Dark blue. June to October. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Plumbago—Leadwort

Plumbago Larpentæ. Excellent rock plant. Lovely flowers, of an intense shade of blue. Late growth in spring makes it excellent to associate with bulbs. August to October. 9 to 12 inches.

Polemonium—Jacob's Ladder

Polemonium Richardsoni. A stately plant, with lovely curling foliage. Pretty flowers. Blue. May and June. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Polygonum

Polygonum compactum. New dwarf form of great merit. Makes an abundance of growth. White. August and September. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet.

P. cuspidatum. A splendid, rank-growing perennial for creating striking effects in moist situations. Spreads at the root. An admirable plant in the right place. White. August and September. 6 feet.

Primula—Primrose

The English Primrose, with its yellow blossoms, and the other kinds, with flowers of every color, are most pleasing plants for the border. A little shade is beneficial.



Almost everyone knows *Rudbeckia Newmanni* under its common name Black-eyed Susan. Excellent for cutting.

Primula Polyantha—Cowslips. Clusters of flowers on each stem. Various colors. April to June. 6 inches.

Pyrethrum—Feverfew

One of the most useful of hardy plants for furnishing blossoms for bouquets. They thrive in almost any soil, and continue improving from year to year.

Pyrethrum parthenifolium fl. pl.—Feverfew. Double white button flowers. June to August. 1½ to 2 feet.

P. uliginosum—Giant Daisy. Flowers very profusely. White. August and September. 2 to 2½ feet.

Ranunculus—Buttercup

This bright, double yellow flower is decidedly showy. Rich shining foliage. A good rock plant, where water is not entirely absent. Thrives wonderfully in a moist soil.

Ranunculus acris fl. pl. Double yellow buttons. April to June. 1 to 1½ feet.

R. speciosa fl. pl.—Large Double Buttercup. Yellow, long stems, fine for cutting. May and June.

Rudbeckia

Very free-flowering. Showy blossoms, useful for cutting purposes.

Rudbeckia laciniata “Golden Glow.” Flowers are double yellow balls. August and September. 6 to 7 feet.

R. Newmanni—Black-eyed Susan. The attractive yellow field daisy with brown eye. Orange. August and September. 1½ to 2 feet.

Saponaria—Bouncing Bett

An improved double form of the real old-fashioned flower of grandmother's garden.

Saponaria officinalis fl. pl. Double bright rose. July to September. 1½ to 2 feet.

Scabiosa—Blue Bonnet

Scabiosa Caucasica. Blue. June to August. 1½ feet.

Sedum

The Love-entangle is a fine ground cover and the other a showy, flowering perennial.

Sedum sexangulare—Love-entangle. Much used on graves, in hanging baskets and rock work. Yellow. June. 3 to 4 inches.

S. spectabilis—Live-forever or Showy Sedum. Broad, succulent, gray-green leaves, crowned with bright pink flowers, nicely blending. August and September. 1 foot. A plant that will thrive in poor soil where nothing else will. Always neat.

Senecio

Senecio pulcher—Beautiful Groundsel. A rare and desirable plant, with brilliant, rosy-purple flowers on 2-foot stems. Very distinct. July to October.



Stokesia cyannea or Stokes' Aster reminds one something of a Chinese Aster. The blue of the flower is very attractive.



Very few know this flower though it is decidedly pretty. It is *Thermopsis Caroliniana*, and the pea-shaped blossoms are a golden yellow.

Spiraea

Spiræas are all more or less partial to wet places, though such a situation is not necessary for their success. All have loose, feathery flowers, useful for cutting.

Spiraea filipendula fl. pl. Double white flowers, in clusters on stiff stems. May to August. 9 to 12 inches.

S. Japonica multiflora compacta. The variety forced at Easter. White plumes. May. 1 foot.

S. lobata-venusta. Unusually fine. Rosy carmine. June and July. 3 to 4 feet.

S. palmata elegans. Superior foliage, pink. June and July. 2 to 2½ feet.

S. ulmaria alba plena. Double white. June and July. 3 to 3½ feet.

Statice—Sea Lavender

Misty sprays of delicate blue flowers. Excellent for bouquet purposes. An unusual effective plant. This is an improved form.

Statice Gmelini. Violet-blue. June to September. 1 to 1½ feet.

Stokesia—Stokes' Aster

Stokesia cyanea. Considered one of the best hardy perennials. Blue. June to September. 1 to 1½ feet.

Strong, Healthy Plants—except where specially priced—15c each, postpaid 20c each.

Thalictrum—Meadow Rue

Thrifty growing. Flowers plumey, of a delicate, pleasing character. Foliage like a maidenhair fern.

Thalictrum Aquilegfolium roseum. Rosy pink. July and August. 3 feet.

Tritoma—Red-Hot-Poker

A flamboyant flower of exceptional merit. Appropriately named. The most curiously formed head of flowers in cultivation.

Tritoma uvaria "Pfitzeri." Coral-red and yellow. July to October. 1½ to 2 feet.

Valeriana—Hardy Heliotrope

Valeriana officinalis. A peculiar strong fragrance. Rose pink. June and July. 2 to 2½ feet.

Vernonia

Vernonia Jamesii. A plant of unusual attractive appearance on account of its beautiful habit and foliage. Rosy purple. August and September. 1½ feet.

Veronica—Speedwell

Veronicas are grand subjects for the hardy garden, also rock garden. Very free flowering and hardy.

Veronica candida. Silvery foliage. A lovely combination. Blue. June and July. 6 to 9 inches.

V. Hendersoni (longifolia subsessilis). A grand hardy perennial for everybody. Big blue spikes. August. 1½ to 2 feet.

V. montana. Slender spikes in marvelous profusion, carpeting the earth. Blue. June. 1 to 1½ feet.

Vinca—Periwinkle or Myrtle

Well known to all. Good for a ground covering. Evergreen.

Vinca minor. Blue flowers. April and May, trailing.

Viola—Violet

The cultivated fragrant violets.

Viola odorata—Fragrant Blue Violet. Blue. April and May. 4 inches.

V. odorata alba—White Fragrant Violet. White. April and May. 4 inches.

All these Perennials are Beyond the Nursing Stage

Unlike the usual perennials sold by nurserymen and dealers, our strong field-grown or potted plants will be found to be ready to give a most satisfactory display.

At the same time our prices, instead of being higher, as is warranted, are quite reasonable, lower in fact than most growers.

Tell us, if you cannot agree with these statements, and we will prove them.



The shady place, where nothing grows, will be made attractive by a bed of our hardy ferns.
Let us make you up a selection.

Adiantum—Maiden Hair Fern

Adiantum pedatum. Delicate and graceful foliage, so well known as to need little description. Grows 9 to 18 inches high.

Aspidium

Aspidium acrostichoides—Christmas Fern. Evergreen. 1 foot high. Easily grown and very pretty.

A. marginale—Evergreen Wood Fern. Evergreen. 1 to 2 feet. Rich, dark green. Delights in a shady hillside or rockery.

A. spinulosum. Evergreen, 18 inches, very fine foliage. Quite a prominent fern in moist woods and on shaded banks.

A. Thelypteris—Marsh Shield Fern. One foot high, thrives in a wet, open position. Makes a good effect when massed.

Asplenium—Spleenwort

Asplenium angustifolium—Narrow-leaved Spleenwort. Light green, graceful fronds. 1 to 3 feet high. It likes shade and moisture.

Price of All Ferns, 15 Cents Each

HARDY FERNS

Well may the ferns be considered in all garden plans, filling as they do, a position that no other plants could occupy as well.

What grand effects are obtained by planting them along the base of walls, in shady nooks and corners, or interspersed with Rhododendrons and other shade-loving plants.

A moist situation is also a home where they do well; in fact, their native haunt.

Not only do the ferns make pleasing effects in the summer, but many, of evergreen nature, afford a pretty landscape effect in winter.

Dicksonia

Dicksonia punctilobula—Gossamer Fern. 1 to 2 feet. Pale green fronds, which are sweet-scented.

Onoclea

Onoclea Struthiopteris—Ostrich Fern. Strong-growing fern. 3 to 5 feet. Very graceful, and produces excellent, bold effects.

Osmunda

Osmunda cinnamomea—Cinnamon Fern. 2 to 5 feet high. Strong, erect fronds. The fertile fronds are a cinnamon brown color.

O. regalis—Royal Fern. 3 feet fronds, almost a foot wide. Loves moisture.

Polypodium—Polypody

Polypodium vulgare—Common Polypody. 4 to 10 inches, forming dense mats. Excellent for crevices in rocks.

HARDY GRASSES

The common striped grass, well known to all, is *Eulalia variegata*. A decidedly pretty striped grass, the bars of which run crosswise, is *Eulalia Zebrina*.

Spring planting is to be recommended for all these grasses.

Prices on all Grasses. Root-clumps, 6 in. diameter, 25 cents each. Extra heavy clumps, 50 cents each.

Pretty and lasting effects can be secured from the hardy grasses, coming in all forms and kinds of foliage.

Interspersed in the shrubbery or perennial border, they appear at home. If a formal bed is being treated, they are unquestionably the plants to give the best all-around effect, spring, summer and fall.

Bambusa—Bamboo

Bambusa Metake—Hardy Bamboo. Splendid, rich, green foliage. Gets 5 to 6 feet high. Almost evergreen. Clumps, \$1 each.

Eulalia—False Pampas

The real Pampas Grass is not hardy in the North. These Eulalias are our very good, hardy substitutes.

Eulalia Japonica. 6 to 8 feet. Rich, green foliage, which waves with the slightest breeze. Very graceful.

E. Japonica gracillima univittata. 5 to 7 feet. Narrow-leaved variety of the one above, therefore very graceful and pleasing.

E. Japonica variegata. 4 to 5 feet. Striped with white variegation, forming a striking plant when grouped with the green.

E. Japonica zebra. 5 to 7 feet. Barred with bronze-yellow, and very popular, due to the bizarre effect produced.

25 cents each; clumps, 50 cents each.



Zebra Grass or *Eulalia Zebra* is quite unusual, as it is barred with bronze yellow. The illustration shows this.

HOW TO MAKE A

A pretty lawn has a charm for every one who can appreciate beauty. The sight of a well-kept stretch of healthy grass always delights the eye and the mental impression it gives never fails to be favorable.

A good lawn attracts attention, and whether it be large or small it does much to ornament the home it surrounds. But it must be good. When it shows bare places or patches where the weeds have gained mastery the effect is the reverse of favorable.

The principles upon which the success of a lawn are based seem to be well fixed in the minds of most persons. They know that a foundation of good, deep soil is necessary; that food should be available in liberal quantities; that proper drainage is essential; that too much shade is harmful; but they do not appear to understand the way to remove that pest, "fall grass," as many inquiries indicate. Keep it closely cut to prevent seeding or permit the sparrows to eat the seeds—how they do enjoy them—but, best of all, tear it up roots and all by hand. Cut it out with a knife or sharp tool and do it before it seeds. Though the work is slow and tiresome, the method is most effective.

It is impossible to make a good lawn with poor seed. Good seed is of prime importance. But what kind to use—that's the question. There are so many fancy mixtures, blends, formulas, etc., offered—and many of them have real enticing one. In the multitude of brands there surely is names—that the right selection is a most difficult confusion. Select Meehan's Peerless Grass Mixture and you cannot go astray. It is an honest, dependable mixture and is generally suitable for a wide variety of conditions.

Meehan's Peerless Grass Mixture

Our great faith in Peerless Mixture is founded upon the satisfactory results it universally produces. We know it is worthy of confidence. We feel safe in strongly recommending it.

BEAUTIFUL LAWN

Meehan's Peerless Mixture is a rare combination of many varieties of the highest value and quality. These are mixed in the proper proportions, the private formula being the result of our own experience of many years. The demands upon the Landscape Department made the pressing need of such a mixture very apparent. This department has used hundreds of bushels on its many operations, with marked success.

The bushel is a liberal one—20 pounds—and the price is reasonable. Spread from three to five bushels to an acre. Scratch bare places in the lawn with a sharp-toothed rake, scatter the seed plentifully, then roll it.

1 qt.	\$0 25
1 qt., postpaid	30
1 bushel (20 pounds)	5 50
5 bushel lots, per bushel	5 25
10 bushel lots, per bushel	5 00

Quantity Required: One quart for 300 square feet; 1 acre requires 4 to 5 bushels.

Meehan's Shady Lawn Grass Seed

Have you a shaded lawn?

Why not get a good growth of grass on it by sowing a mixture that contains the proper kinds of grasses?

Some grasses flourish as well in shade or partial shade as the Kentucky Blue does in the sun.

Meehan's Shady Lawn Grass Seed is just such a mixture. It is a combination of grass seeds known to do well in the shady spot, so often the one trying condition connected with the beautification of the lawn.

1 qt.	\$0 35
1 qt., postpaid	40
1 bushel (20 pounds)	6 00
5 bushel lots, per bushel	5 75
10 bushel lots, per bushel	5 50

Quantity Required: One quart for 300 square feet; 1 acre requires 4 to 5 bushels.

EVERY LAWN NEEDS FOOD

Though the need of food may not be apparent, the lawn needs to be regularly fed. You may think that there is plenty in the soil, but consider that every day during the long-growing season the millions of little grass plants are using the available supply. "A stitch in time saves nine." Do not wait until the lawn shows signs of starvation before giving it attention. Be charitable to it in a broad-minded way. Treat it so well every year that there will be no need of drastic measures. A little care each season is the best form of economy. To improve a rundown, neglected lawn is of far more trouble and expense.

We handle high-grade fertilizers. All the leading brands may be obtained from us, as well as special combinations. A specialty is made of Canadian Unleached Hard Wood Ashes and Unadulterated Bone Meal.

Meehans' Canadian Wood Ashes

To sweeten a sour lawn or improve a heavy soil, use wood ashes. When you do, see that they are good all the way through. By experience we have learned that there are a *great many* grades. Here is as good as money will buy. Ashes from the hardwood section of Canada, all unleached and of the highest fertilizing value.

These may be applied on the same ground on which bone meal has been used, but let it follow three or four weeks later.

50 pounds	\$1 00
100 pounds	1 50
1 barrel (200 pounds)	2 75
1000 pounds	11 00
1 ton (2000 pounds)	22 00
1 ton, delivered locally	24 00

We can quote very low rates on carload lots. Quantity Required: One pound for each 10 square feet; 1½ to 2 tons to the acre.

Meehans' Unadulterated Bone Meal

Though not the pleasantest article to handle, bone meal certainly contains the real plant food. It gets to work quickly if spread early, and you can *see* results. You may pay more but you can't get better than the high grade we offer.

25 pounds	\$0 75
50 pounds	1 25
100 pounds	2 00
1 ton (2000 pounds)	32 00
1 ton, delivered locally	34 00

Quantity Required: One pound for each 10 square feet; 1½ to 2 tons to the acre.

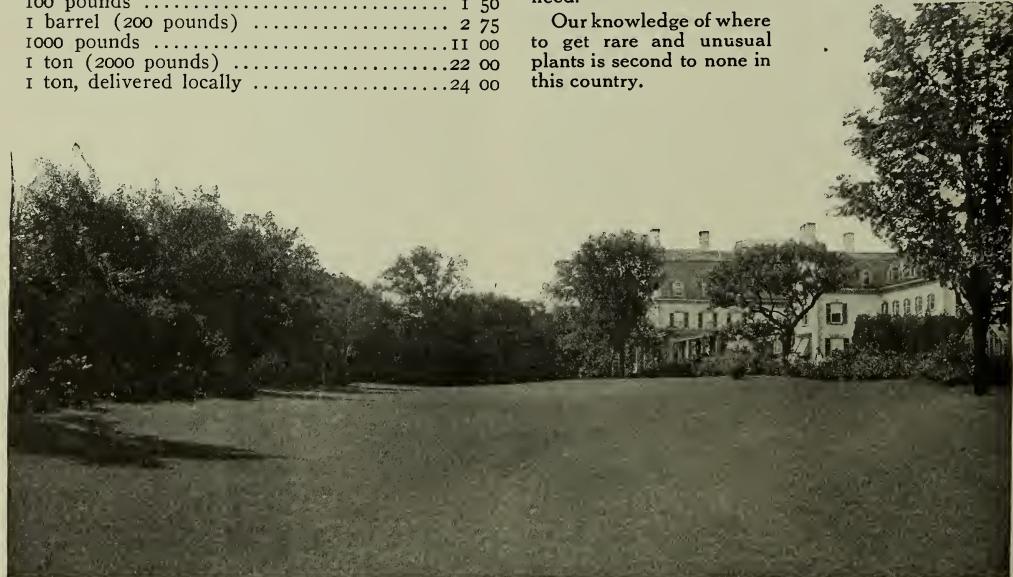
An Immense Collection of Plants

This book does not begin to list all the kinds of plants we grow. We have as many again and plants too which in many cases are unobtainable elsewhere.

You may realize that in almost sixty years of business experience we have gathered a collection of plants impossible to obtain in a few years.

Let us hear from you, no matter what plants you need.

Our knowledge of where to get rare and unusual plants is second to none in this country.



Here is a lawn which shows the results possible from a careful selection of grass seed at first, followed by systematic feedings of good fertilizers.

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		Thalictrum	59
		Thrift	45
		Thuya	32-40
		Tilia	10
		Trees, Deciduous 3 to 10	
		Tritoma	59
		Trollius	*
		Trumpet Vine	37
		Tsuga	32
		Ulmus	10
		Umbrella Tree	7
		Valeriana	59
		Varnish Tree	*
		Venice Sumach	20
		Verbena Shrub	13
		Vernonia	59
		Veronica	59
		Viburnum	23
		Vinca	59
		Vines and Climbers	36 to 38
		Viola	59
		Violet	59
		Virginia Creeper	36
		Virginian Willow	17
		Vitex	*
		Vitis	38
		Walnut	*
		Weigela	24
		Willow	9-10
		Windflower	44-45
		Wistaria	38
		Witch Hazel	*
		Wood Ashes	62
		Yam, Chinese	37
		Yarrow	44
		Yew	31-32
		Yucca	28

* These plants, though not described in this book, we have in stock. Write us for description, prices, etc. Will gladly give you full information, and if the plants you seek are not indexed, ask us anyhow.

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